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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 10-13. Friday, overcast, with rain. LONDON: Thursday, Temp. 11-14 (53-57). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Moderate. Thursday, fair. Temp. 11-14 (53-57). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 11-14 (53-57). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 11-14 (53-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

o. 29,793

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1978

Established 1887



fishing boat loaded with Vietnamese refugees shortly before capsized just off the eastern coast of Malaysia yesterday.

with a loss of life feared as high as 200. Some villagers watch from the far left as others help to push the boat into the sea.

Malaysians Turned Away Vietnamese Refugees

200 'Boat People' Feared Dead in Sinking

From Wire Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 22 — A fishing boat carrying Vietnamese refugees capsized and sank off the Malaysian east coast today and there were fears that up to 200 had drowned.

Authorities at the port of Kuala Trengganu said there were 14 confirmed dead and about 20 survivors. Survivors estimated at about 250 persons were aboard the 60-foot boat when it ran onto a sandbank and broke up in heavy seas within 200 yards of land.

The disaster spotlighted the continuing dangers faced by "boat people" fleeing Indochina.

Other authorities, sources in Kuala Trengganu said that a police launch towed the refugee boat to the mouth of the river, presumably direct it toward the island. Within moments of being cut free from the launch the fishing boat was caught by heavy seas and hit the sandbank.

Many bodies were thought to be

trapped in the wreckage of the boat, which could be seen from the shore, the sources added.

Some Victims Rescued

Police said villagers rescued some victims who were struggling in the water by tossing them inflated inner tubes.

Official sources said Malaysian Navy patrol boats turned the boat

away yesterday when it attempted to land on Pulau Bidong.

The sinking occurred as Canadian and French immigration officials continued their screening of Vietnamese fugitives aboard the battered steamer Hai Hong — promising many of them new homes.

Officials interviewing fugitives from the Hai Hong aboard a

Malaysian minesweeper anchored alongside the 1,580-ton freighter in the Malacca Strait, off Malaysia's west coast, said a first group would be flown to Canada on Saturday and more to France next Wednesday.

There are an estimated 2,500 Vietnamese aboard the Hai Hong who have been refused permission

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Expected to Go to U.S.

Castro to Free Thousands of Prisoners

By Ward Sinclair

HAVANA, Nov. 22 (WP) — Cuban President Fidel Castro announced today a sweeping program for the release of thousands of present and former political prisoners and the reunification of Cuban families living abroad.

But, Mr. Castro emphasized at a midnight press conference, the suc-

cess of the program will depend entirely on the U.S. government — which he criticized for moving slowly on the screening and processing of prisoners released earlier.

Precise figures on the number of Cubans who would be affected by the program are not available, but Bernardo Benes, a Miami banker who leads a delegation of exiles that negotiated the terms with Mr. Castro, estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons would be able to leave the island.

Mr. Castro said his government is able to make this gesture — a move that will affect many thousands of people living here and overseas — because of "some gestures" by the Carter administration, which he said is the first in 20 years to adopt a policy of nonhostility toward Cuba.

Mr. Castro said he expects nothing in return from the United States, and said the release of prisoners will continue despite the U.S. concern about the presence of advanced MiG-23 airplanes in Cuba.

Mr. Castro described the planes as technical and defensive aircraft that have been in Cuba for a year and have been flying over Cuba for eight months.

"This is no secret — it is known by the whole world," he said.

The Cuban president, smoking a cigar and relaxing while sitting on the front edge of a desk with a microphone in hand, said his proposals for the prisoner release are "a serious thing — without theatrics, without demagoguery."

Mr. Castro said that approximately 3,000 men and women prisoners will be released from Cuban jails at a rate of at least 400 a month. He estimated that as many as 60 percent of them would emigrate to the United States.

'Obligation' Cited

Additionally, Mr. Castro said at least 8 percent of an estimated 6,000 to 8,000 former prisoners would leave Cuba.

"I do not believe the United States will not believe the United States," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Accused 4 Journalists

Iran Defector's Integrity Under Attack in London

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 22 (NYT) — In less than three weeks in London, Namak Zand, a 37-year-old Iranian, has attracted a lot of attention for a man hitherto unknown even to many specialists on his country.

Mr. Zand, the former head of the protocol section of the Imperial Press Office in Tehran, arrived here Nov. 3 and applied for political asylum, which has not yet been granted. Almost at once, he began making controversial allegations in interviews with British and U.S. news organizations, and now he himself has come under sustained attack.

As part of a lengthy denunciation, the Iranian Embassy in London reported this week that in response to "complaints of his disorderly behavior in flight," West German police arrested him Nov. 2 when his Tehran-London flight touched down in Frankfurt. The magistrate's department in Frankfurt, in an official statement on the matter, said that Mr. Zand had been apprehended under a law dealing with "the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, and drug- or alcohol-addicted persons."

He was taken to a psychiatric clinic for examination, held overnight and released. Mr. Zand could not be reached today for comment on the incident. He failed to appear for a scheduled interview yesterday, having said on Monday that he might have to leave Britain "because things are getting difficult for me."

Made Accusations

In his press and television statements, Mr. Zand accused Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of condoning torture and charged that demonstrators in Tehran had been machine-gunned from the Shah's own helicopter.

He also accused four journalists — including an employee of a U.S. publication, Arnaud de Borchgrave of Newsweek — of accepting gifts or expenses in return for favorable stories about the Shah.

All four journalists have issued heated denials, and some of their colleagues have suggested that Mr. Zand attacked them precisely because they have taken the lead in portraying the Shah's government as a major bulwark against Soviet expansionism and subversion in the Middle East.

The Iranian Embassy statement

Jonestown, Day Before Mass Suicide, Was Outwardly Peaceful

By Charles A. Krause

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22 (WP) — When I first reached Jonestown, with Rep. Leo Ryan's party, we were all struck by the near wooden structures so far from civilization, and by the mix of blacks and whites, young and old — seemingly normal people who, we were told, had willingly chosen to live so far from home.

Marceline Jones, James Jones's wife, met us as we left the Jonestown dump truck that had brought us from the Port Kaituma airstrip, where our plane had landed several hours before and where Rep. Ryan would be killed along with four others the next afternoon.

Marcie, as everyone called her, invited us to the pavilion where Mr. Jones awaited us and where he would lead his followers in a mass suicide less than 24 hours later. Everything was so alive and so peaceful that Friday night, at least on the surface, that it was impossible to know that this carefully cultivated little world would soon be destroyed by a man gone mad.

Marcie told us that supper — hot pork sandwiches and greens, fruit tarts and coffee — was ready.

We would be told proudly by our hosts that everything we ate had been raised in Jonestown, this quasi-religious, socialist agricultural commune carved out of Guyana's remote rain forest.

Greeted by Residents

As we walked to the pavilion, residents of the commune greeted us individually and accompanied us. They engaged us in conversation, asking about our trip, telling us how glad they were that we would have a chance to see that Jonestown was not the concentration camp that its detractors had claimed.

Most of the commune residents, those who were not part of the welcoming party, were eating dinner in a nearby dining area, washing clothes in the open-air communal laundry or baking bread.

Children gathered around swings and benches near the pavilion and Jonestown appeared to be just what its brochures said it was: a place where people of all races and ages could live in peace without the violence and hate they had known in

the ghetto and without the materialistic anxieties of their native United States.

Jonestown was an experiment in socialism, we were told, where money, power and elitism had been eliminated. The hundreds of seniors, as the aged were called, got the best medical attention and their lives had new meaning.

For the young blacks among the more than 800 residents, Jonestown offered an escape from the drugs and crime in which we were told many of them had been involved before coming to Guyana. And for the middle class, college-educated whites — who seemed to hold the top leadership positions — Jonestown seemed to be a logical extension of the civil rights and antiwar battles they had fought in the past decade. It was the socialist society that they wanted for their native country, but that they realized was impossible at least for now.

Although we had been told that once we got to Jonestown, we would be free to wander and talk to anyone we wished, we began to feel we were being guided.

'Take It or Leave It'

Dayan Says Peace Treaty Is Now a 'Sealed Package'

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (WP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that the compromise treaty that Israel has agreed to sign cannot be tampered with, and that Egypt can "take it or leave it" as it now is written.

Emphasizing that his warning applies as well to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's hard-line critics at home, Mr. Dayan termed the draft treaty a "package that cannot be opened" without unraveling all of the progress made in a long, difficult year of negotiations.

The foreign minister said the only legitimate purpose for the Israeli delegation to return to Washington would be to initial the compromise draft with the Egyptian delegates. He said the Israeli negotiators would not go to the U.S. capital to renegotiate any aspects of the compromise draft.

Moreover, Mr. Dayan said, if the Egyptian-Israeli pact is not signed, there will be no beginning of negotiations for Palestinian Arab self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Israel might then unilaterally impose a "process of liberalization" in the occupied territories that would be different than negotiated autonomy.

Spoke to Ministry Aides

Mr. Dayan's strongly worded warning was made to senior staff members of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in a closed meeting, and related to correspondents by a ministry official.

Mr. Dayan was quoted by the official as saying that there is nothing more for the Israeli and Egyptian negotiating delegations to talk about — at least with respect to the bilateral treaty — because it is a "sealed package."

Speaking to his aides in Hebrew for most of his talk, Mr. Dayan switched to English when he said the Egyptians are now in a position of "take it or leave it."

Yesterday, Israel's Cabinet, in a reversal of its position of three weeks ago, declared that it is ready to sign a U.S.-proposed compromise treaty that contains an implicit link between the bilateral treaty between Egypt and Israel and the issue of autonomy for West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinian Arabs.

Earlier Rebuff

Earlier this month, the Cabinet sent the draft back to Washington as unacceptable, a rebuff that triggered a spate of new Egyptian demands and slowed the momentum of the peace process.

In approving the draft, the Cabinet rejected outright Egyptian demands for a fixed timetable for implementing West Bank-Gaza autonomy and for an Egyptian police

presence in the Gaza Strip. Mr. Dayan's remarks today seemed to exclude not only Israeli considerations of those substantive demands, but any Egyptian attempt to alter the language of the draft as it now reads.

From Cairo, Thomas W. Lippman of The Washington Post reported that Premier Mustapha

Khalil, in a statement distributed after President Anwar Sadat had spoken by telephone with President Carter, said that Egypt was firm in its insistence on a timetable linking peace with Israel to the establishment of Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin also closed the door

today on Egypt's demand for a timetable, saying that it would be an "obstacle to peace."

"We cannot be tied up in any timetable, because it is very serious negotiations and there are crucial problems. There are other partners, and if the other partners do not agree, how can we fit any timetable?" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Tanzania Border Area in Ruins

Few Civilians Remain After Uganda Siege

By John Darnon

KYAKA, Tanzania, Nov. 22 (NYT) — Approaching the Kagera, the river that marks the southernmost point of the Ugandan invasion, there is only one hint of the devastation and death that lie on the other side.

A small but majestic mission church looks down from a rocky hilltop. Its spire is still standing but the walls and roof have been decimated by Ugandan artillery fire.

Down below the concrete bridge crossing the 60-foot-wide river, which swirls with muddy water from the heavy rains, is a 40-foot gap in the middle. It was blown up by the Ugandans to thwart the Tanzanian pursuit.

A makeshift pontoon bridge has been laid next to it — enough to carry Tanzanian Land-Rovers and trucks and thousands of troops, but not the heavy equipment of war.

Unrestrained Destruction

On the river's northern side, there is ample evidence that the Ugandan troops who seized the territory were as vicious as the Tanzanians say they were. It is a scene of unrestrained destruction. Stores were looted. Mud houses lay smashed and pockmarked with bullet holes. Churches were destroyed, cattle stolen and sugar-cane crops burned to the ground.

There are no civilians. Three miles up the road, where Tanzanian soldiers in jungle camouflage took refuge, a government district office site without a roof, its windows blackened by fire. In front, under a swaying pine tree, is the corpse of a man in maroon pants. The body has been disemboweled and the head is lying beside the right elbow.

The Tanzanian government permitted four Western correspondents to travel briefly to the Kagera salient, the 700-square-mile strip overrun by 3,000 Ugandan troops on Oct. 30 and held for two weeks. It was the first opportunity for journalists to visit the front.

During a two-hour tour that reached a point six miles north of the river, after an arduous journey across roads a foot deep in mud, it was impossible to totally verify Tanzanian claims that genocide had taken place.

But judging from the accounts of refugees, who told stories of Ugandan soldiers spraying village compounds with machine-gun fire, and judging from the scope of the destruction to property, it is apparent that the marauding invaders killed civilians with abandon.

Tanzania asserts that 40,000 residents escaped the Ugandans by fleeing across the Kagera, leaving behind between 5,000 and 10,000 unaccounted for and feared dead. Among them, according to reports carried by Tanzania's government-owned Daily News, were 485 Tanzanians transported to a prison at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

how are you doing? Don't you want to listen to the music?"

"Sure," I said, "but I can hear it from here. I'm curious to see your facilities."

The usual response was that there would be a tour the next day, that people probably were asleep in the cabins. Or some other reason was given why I really should not wander around on my own.

I decided to return to the table where Mr. Jones was talking to some of the other reporters who had come along. Mark Lane and Charles Garry, Jonestown's two lawyers, were there, as were several young people who I would later learn were Mr. Jones's principal lieutenants.

"People here are happy for the first time in their lives," Mr. Jones was saying. "When can this dialogue [between Jonestown and its detractors] stop so we can all live in peace? I don't want to tear these people up."

"Leave Us Alone"

"We can do a good job for Guyana and for the United States if they would just leave us alone," he said. He was asked if his people's

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Venezuelan Air Aid Reported

Costa Rica Cuts Relations

In Clash With Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Five Venezuelan warplanes reportedly landed in Costa Rica today in a move that threatened to escalate efforts to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua.

President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica urged President Carter to persuade Gen. Somoza to return the five Costa Rican policemen killed, wounded and captured in a border clash yesterday with Nicaraguan troops that sparked the confrontation.

The border clash led Mr. Carazo to break diplomatic relations with Managua, close the 400-mile border and ask Venezuela and Panama for

military aid to defend his nation, which has no army.

Thousands of angry Costa Ricans were volunteering for the police-like Civil and Rural Guard and some 3,000 people in San Jose stormed the Nicaraguan Embassy, forcing Ambassador Juan Lacayo to take refuge in a neighbor's house.

Managua's radio said five Venezuelan warplanes landed in San Jose today. Sources in Mr. Carazo's office confirmed that Venezuela had agreed to send military help but could not say whether the planes had arrived.

Talks Broken Off

It would be the second time in less than two months that Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, a bitter enemy of Somoza, has sent warplanes to Costa Rica and raised the specter of a regional war.

Last September, Venezuela sent five warplanes and Panama sent helicopters when Nicaraguan troops crossed into Costa Rica in pursuit of Sandinista guerrillas, who use Costa Rican territory as staging bases for attacks on Somoza troops.

The internal Nicaraguan crisis worsened today as Somoza appointed a new president when he disregarded an opposition demand

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Iran Defector's Integrity Under Attack in London

(Continued from Page 1)

British security case but was given only a suspended sentence.

Mr. Campbell said he had over met Mr. Zand, and called the description of himself as part of an "Agee ring" as "pure fantasy."

Several British experts on Iran said that they did not know Mr. Zand, although some said that he apparently came from a prominent and prosperous family that has had some personal ties with the shah.

Although he was described in a British interview as "a close confidante" of the shah, Mr. Zand made no such claim in his interview with The New York Times last week, when he described his job exactly as the Iranian Embassy subsequently described it.

In an article in the Guardian, he was quoted as saying that he and the shah had been friends from the

time he finished his education abroad and returned home, and that he owed his job to that relationship.

The embassy statement emphasized "the sheer juniority" of his position and said he was fired seven weeks ago. Although it described him as "a self-serving opportunist who blows with the current wind," the embassy did not directly deny his allegations against the journalists.

The statement said: "While the embassy is not, at this stage, in a position to comment on these allegations, it is bound to point out that the offering of presents, at times judged even lavishly by Western standards, to visiting dignitaries and journalists of whatever shade of political opinion is common practice not only in Iran but throughout the Middle East. To interpret these as inducements to win political favor is to demean the tradition of generosity in which such gifts are offered."

Although several London reporters have asked him to supply documentation of his charges, Mr. Zand has supplied none. He explained in one instance that he had decided to flee on short notice and had therefore not accumulated a file of papers.

Railroad Workers

Strike in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (AP) — About 4,000 railroad workers defied the military government's anti-strike rules and went on strike yesterday to back demands for higher wages.

The Railroad management warned the workers that they could be arrested and dismissed from their jobs if they failed to return to work promptly.



Vietnamese refugees crowd the deck of the steamer Hai Hong.

200 Vietnamese Refugees Feared Lost as Boat Sinks

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to land in Malaysia and have now been aboard the cramped vessel for almost a month.

Home Affairs Minister Ghazali Shafie announced the formation of an army-police-civilian task force under the direction of Maj. Gen. Ghazali Mat to check the entry of refugees. It would be directly responsible to Prime Minister Hussein Oni.

The task force would be assigned to stop the flow of illegal immigrants and supervise the transfer of Vietnamese to other countries.

As of yesterday there were 37,947 Vietnamese in Malaysia, 24,216 of them in Trengganu state,

Mr. Shafie said. All were regarded as illegal immigrants and not refugees, and their numbers had reached a dangerous level, he said.

The Vietnamese resorted to every means including wrecking their boats to get ashore, Mr. Shafie said.

He said the flow of humanity toward Malaysia was discussed during Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's visit last month but it seems to have had no effect.

Mr. Shafie assured parliament that this country was spending no money on the Vietnamese, but only providing temporary shelter and the labor of civil servants. He said all expenses were being met by the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

Thorpe Accuser Is Subjected to Tough Questioning

MINEHEAD, England, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Peter Bessell, chief prosecution witness in the case against former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe for conspiracy to murder Norman Scott, today submitted to a tough cross-examination by the politician's lawyer.

He was challenged with having claimed that he was a U.S. spy and, on another occasion, with having said he was a bisexual, but denied that he was either.

Mr. Bessell, 58, once a close friend of Mr. Thorpe, flew from his home in California with immunity from prosecution to give evidence at the hearing against Mr. Thorpe.

The Minehead magistrates are sitting to decide whether Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men should be sent for trial. The four are accused of conspiracy to murder Mr. Scott. Mr. Thorpe also is accused of incitement to murder.

Agent Role Denied

Mr. Bessell was cross-examined about what he said was an assumption by the authors of a book called "The Penetration File," which deals with the Thorpe case, that he was a U.S. agent. He denied having told them that he was.

Sir David Napley, counsel for Mr. Thorpe, produced a copy of a letter from Mr. Bessell to Lady Falkender, formerly the controversial secretary of former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson. In the letter Mr. Bessell said he had worked fairly closely with the authors of "The Penetration File" but not as closely as he had wished and they had made errors.

The letter said: "I was not, of course, at any time, a secret agent of any government but they wanted to believe that I might have been and partly to test their gullibility and partly to help them I led them to believe I had special connections in Washington."

Mr. Bessell, in his third day in the witness box, said that by mentioning that he had Washington

connections when they came to see him at his California home, he hoped they would take seriously the name of a contact he had given them in the U.S. capital.

"You were seeking to mislead him and them that you were a secret agent of the American government," demanded Sir David.

"No," said Mr. Bessell. "They made the assumption, not I."

Answering questions, Mr. Bessell said he wished to test the authors of the book because he regarded them as being a little too credulous about "some vast plot about that involved espionage and similar matters and

which I found difficult to take seriously."

Sir David later asked Mr. Bessell, a former Liberal member of Parliament, whether at a 1965 lunch at the House of Commons he had told Mr. Thorpe that he was himself bisexual. Mr. Bessell said: "I endeavored to win his confidence by telling him that in my youth I, too, had homosexual tendencies."

Mr. Bessell said that his object was to confirm suspicions put to him by other people that Mr. Thorpe, then running to be the leader of the Liberal Party, might be homosexual.

Siege Leaves Tanzania Region in Ruins

(Continued from Page 1)

Mutukula, on the Ugandan side of the border, who were blown up by dynamite.

This accusation has not been confirmed, and it will be difficult to do so unless the Tanzanians continue their counterattack into Uganda itself.

What is certain is that there are few people to be seen in the area today. In this tiny trading center that bugs the riverbank, the only resident is a lean, black dog. The stores of the Arab-African traders have been so emptied by looting that not a piece of furniture remains.

Debris Kne-Deep

The shops are knee-deep in broken glass, papers, torn books and other debris that spill out onto the muddy street. In one, the solemn wedding photograph of the owner,

Zaharan Salum, and his bride stands from the wall upon a mountain of torn ledgers, topped by a child's book.

Up the road, escorted by a Tanzanian soldier, six refugees trudge back to the river with wrapped bundles on their heads. Having fled from the Ugandans, they have returned to collect a few meager belongings and clearly do not intend to remain.

In nearby Kassambya, a village nestled in a thick banana grove, the brick house of the Catholic parish priest is gutted. A mission school next door lies vacant, the Swahili lesson still chalked on the blackboard. The doors of the empty mud houses swing gently.

In front of one, a corpse lies under a soggy gray blanket held down by a thighbone. An old man with a tattered jacket, muddied trousers and a

bandaged thumb wanders streets with a crazed air.

At a beef-cattle range that is 12,000 steers, there are only two left. The Australian couple who managed the range has not been located.

At the Kagera sugar-cane farm Dutch-aided project, the sugar factory and some of the crops have been burned. The metal roof sheets are gone, presumably looted by the retreating Ugandans.

No electrical lines are left standing. There are no animals where, which is an unnerving experience in Africa, except for a few

throated birds that light upon heavy banana fronds supported bamboo.

Stories of atrocities come from wounded refugees in the government hospital at Bukoba, a Tanzanian town south of the Kagera Lake Victoria. In one ward of a hospital, which narrowly escaped Ugandan bombing raids, there are patients, all but two of them, victims of shooting by Ugandan

diers.

Relatives Killed

Justus Kwiza, a 21-year-old student of Kyaka, said he was sitting in a compound with five relatives at 3 p.m. on Oct. 30 when Ugandan troops and a tank suddenly appeared. "I saw smoke and heard a voice in crude Swahili saying 'get out.' When I got out, five were dead, I was hit in the shoulder and they left me for dead."

He said he hid in a hole one night and then stayed in a house the bush for five days until a fisherman brought him across the river.

Petro Mwanga said he was captured from his home village of Mziro, which is on the Ugandan border. After soldiers emptied the village with gunfire, he ran into the bush with a suitcase but was shot the wrist and back by a Ugandan who took his suitcase and forced him to load looted goods onto a truck.

He said he was taken across the border and held with 200 other Tanzanians. They were sent on a pediculous under armed guard to transport bananas from Tanzania.

After 17 days, he was among a group of seven who slipped away when their guards accompanied one of the raiding teams.

Painful to Talk

Another victim who was shot in the chest and had wandered about for five days wanted badly to tell his story, but was restrained by a doctor because it was so clearly painful for him to try to talk.

Although the Ugandans claim that they have totally withdrawn from the salient, the Tanzanians say the enemy is still occupying positions in the north and that yesterday morning Tanzanian troops destroyed two Ugandan tanks south of the border.

The Ugandans have confirmed the clash but claim that it occurred when the Tanzanians were repulsed as they attempted to move into Uganda.

The correspondents saw the end of what appears to be a Tanzanian military buildup but no signs of current combat.

Castro Plan On Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

States can refuse them," he said. "The United States, due to its support of their political activities, has the obligation to assume the responsibility."

Mr. Castro, however, was critical of the delay in processing of former prisoners whose names have been cleared and given to the U.S. government for screening.

"Why at this time is the United States resisting a quick resolution of this problem?" he asked.

Mr. Castro's announcement came after eight hours of talks over a two-day period with more than 100 representatives of the Cuban community in the United States, Latin America and Europe.

Spokesman "Ecstasie"

Mr. Benes, the spokesman for the exiles, described himself as "ecstasie."

The bottom line of this is that it is now time for President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell to respond," he said. "It is up to Jimmy Carter to say, 'Yes, I believe in human rights.'"

Throughout the 45-minute press conference, Mr. Castro spoke in generally congenial terms of the Carter administration. But he said improvements in Cuba's relations with the United States depend largely on the lifting of the U.S. economic blockade of the island nation.

Mr. Castro said the blockade continues to be "a knife against Cuba's chest." The United States, he said, is the only nation that has imposed an oil blockade. What is the logic in this?

Costa Rica Cuts Relations In Clash With Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

that he resign and leave the country by midnight last night.

"There is nothing more to talk about," said Alfonso Robelo, one of the three negotiators for Broad Opposition Front. "The talks are finished."

The breakdown of the talks, mediated by a U.S.-led panel, was widely expected to spark a new offensive by the Sandinistas.

An ambush, presumably by Sandinistas, wounded two National Guardsmen today in a vehicle near the southern city of Masaya, security sources said.

In the latest border clash, Mr. Carazo claimed that a Nicaraguan patrol had invaded Costa Rica and ambushed a Civil and Rural Guard detachment, killing two, wounding two and capturing one other.

But the Nicaraguan National Guard said the Costa Rican detachment "invaded our territory" and Gen. Somoza's press secretary, Rafael Cano, showed reporters today a man identified as the captured policeman, Capt. Jose Carmelo Diaz Jimenez.

Now there is a new exodus from the country as most Nicaraguans resign themselves to the inevitability of another military offensive by the guerrillas. The wealthy are fleeing to the United States in droves, while many poor are heading overland to Honduras or Costa Rica.

At least 30,000 Nicaraguans have fled to Honduras and more are going daily. "We can't return until Somoza leaves," said Alejandro Alonso, a carpenter from Chinandega who is living with his family in a refugee camp at Choluteca, 28 miles south of the border with Nicaragua. "If we return, that man will kill us. Conditions are not great here, but at least our families are safe."

In Nicaragua, those who have stayed behind are stocking up with food and, in the case of opposition leaders, are preparing to go into hiding this week. "Everyone is just waiting for the guerrillas," a young enemy of the government said in Managua.

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Dayan Says Pact Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

ble. If we fix a timetable and nothing is reached, then we shall be accused, so to say, of not fulfilling our obligations," Mr. Yadin said.

Mr. Begin also spoke against further changes in the draft, saying, as if he were addressing Mr. Sadat, "To make possible the signing of the treaty, we said we give up our amendments. Now, please, don't you demand to make these changes, which you proposed, and actually make the articles insignificant."

Mr. Begin was speaking to a group of U.S. state legislators last night.

In his talk to the Foreign Ministry staff, Mr. Dayan traced the progress made since spring, when Israel would not even apply United Nations Resolution 242 (calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories) to the West Bank, and midsummer, when at Leeds Castle in England Egypt did not even call its proposal a peace plan, but a plan for Israeli withdrawal.

Now, Mr. Dayan told his staff, a proposed legal international boundary exists on a map attached to the treaty, cross-border trade and normal relations have been agreed upon, and there has been a resolution for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and evacuation of Jewish settlements there.

He was quoted as saying that because the treaty has been "so very carefully balanced and worked out by all parties" that opening one section to renegotiation would "shake the balance in a way that would shatter the whole thing."

His aides took pains in characterizing the "take it or leave it" remark as "a description of the situation rather than an ultimatum," and added that it applied "equally to all our Cabinet."

of Monimbo. But more than half the houses stand empty, the occupants having fled in anticipation of a new insurrection against President Somoza.

Those that remain in Masaya and its once-rebellious Monimbo suburb, 25 miles south of Managua, live in fear and hardship. At night they sleep crouched behind sandbags, while almost daily the National Guard raids homes and takes away suspected guerrilla sympathizers, their bodies frequently appearing in the local morgue a few days later. Further, the broader political crisis has meant a sharp increase in unemployment and a severe food shortage for the poor.

The fate of Monimbo is typical of that suffered by the five provincial cities — Matagalpa, Leon, Chinandega, Esteli and Masaya — that participated in the unsuccessful uprising in September against the long-ruling Somoza family.

After the National Guard retook the cities, killing about 3,000 persons, thousands of families fled to the countryside or to neighboring Central American republics, leaving behind only those too poor or too militant to abandon their homes.

Now there is a new exodus from the country as most Nicaraguans resign themselves to the inevitability of another military offensive by the guerrillas. The wealthy are fleeing to the United States in droves, while many poor are heading overland to Honduras or Costa Rica.

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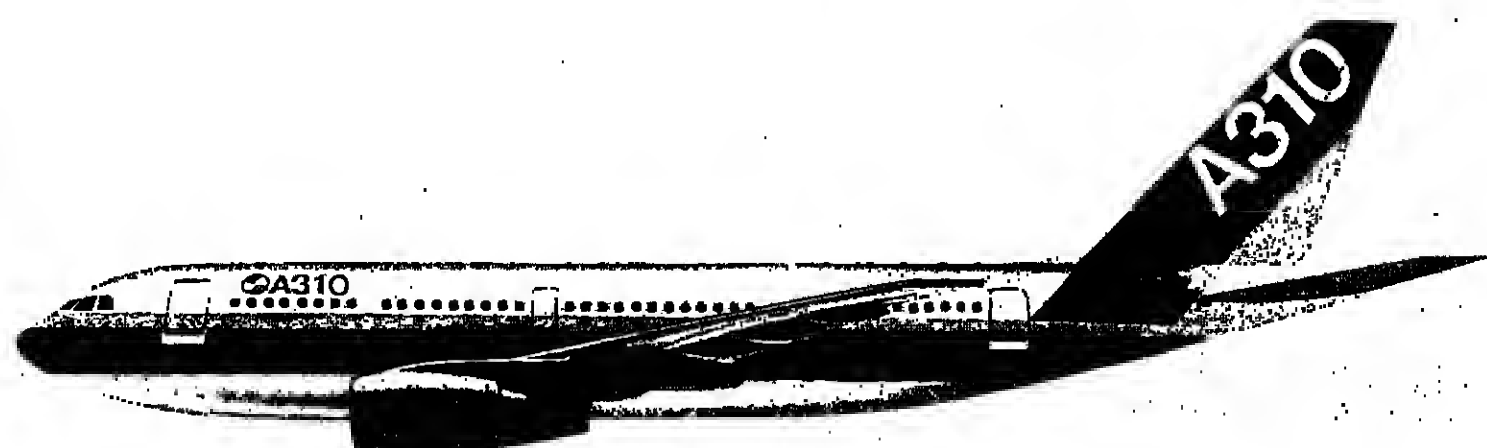
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Juan Carlos Leaves Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia left today for Peru after a six-day visit at the start of a Latin American tour.

A Diplomatic Victory for Western Nations

Unesco Adopts Code Endorsing Free Flow of News

By Joseph Fitcher

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT) — Caping eight years of debate, Unesco member countries today adopted by acclamation a declaration on mass media calling for a free flow of information and opposing any Soviet-drafted phrasing supporting government control of news coverage.

The outcome marked a diplomatic victory for the United States and other Western countries opposed to any text sanctioning curbs on press freedom.

The final text, which bore little resemblance to the original draft submitted for negotiations four weeks ago, reflected Western governments' amendments. Besides endorsing the free flow of information, it stresses human rights, drops earlier provisions possibly supporting government responsibility for the press, and calls for protection of journalists, guarantees of their access to information and freedom to report without censorship or interference.

U.S. Ambassador John Reinhardt said he doubted that reporters and news coverage would be affected practically by the Unesco code, which was "unenforceable in the usual legal sense."

The original text, however, might have enabled governments to "explain and justify" restrictions on local reporting and foreign correspondence, he said.

Other conference sources said that Western diplomacy in Unesco had produced "a remarkable turnaround" on the press code in favor of reporting freedom and against Soviet concepts.

Reflecting the protracted, often bitter controversy in Unesco over the document, Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow said he had "had doubts and misgivings about the chances of arriving at a consensus."

A final split over the issue would have profoundly troubled Unesco's relations with Western member governments, notably a handful of industrial countries which contribute 60 percent of the organization's budget, diplomats said.

At the Unesco general conference today, delegates who had negotiated intensely during the past few weeks, stood and applauded to signify their governments' acceptance of the document. Ratification by the 146 member countries is considered a formality.

The standing ovation — and Unesco officials' unmistakable feeling of relief and impression that their organization has gained a new lease on life — was a striking contrast to the divisive mood and forecasts of national walkouts when the conference opened last month.

The Unesco consensus was a personal political victory for Mr. Mbow, who reported he has ambitions to be re-elected Unesco head and then to seek the job of UN secretary-general in two years. He would be the first African to hold the post.

Mr. Mbow played a key role in settling the dispute over the text. Mr. Mbow, who was committed to getting a declaration, circulated the final draft which ended a dispute between Western countries, developing nations and the Soviet bloc.

Although some Western European countries expressed misgivings about any international covenant, the United States lobbied successfully for their adherence to the final compromise.

Soviet delegates, apparently instructed to avoid an East-West confrontation, voted for the text, which they interpreted to support the Third World's right to a stronger international voice. Soviet delegates indicated that they would carry the battle to approve state control into other Unesco committees.

Among delegates of developing countries, the new U.S.-supported version gained acceptance as it became apparent that no document and no aid plans for the development of their own media would materialize against Western opposition.

Delegates Divided

Delegates were divided about what impact, if any, the decision to settle the media declaration would have on future negotiations over international information in Unesco and in meetings like the conference next year to reallocate the world's radio frequencies.

In the declaration, key provisions support journalists' freedom to report and "fullest possible facilities of access to information" and call for "protection guaranteeing them the best conditions for the exercise of their profession."

To gratify Third World countries, the declaration mentions a need for the "establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the flow of information" — a veiled reference to the new information order sought by developing countries to redress the international dominance of Western media.

Another point in the 11 articles calls on governments to help the developing countries expand and improve their media.

The final compromise concerned a reference to the UN covenant on political rights, which contains provisions subordinating press freedom in conditions which some Western critics found unacceptable.

Instead, the final version referred to specific articles of the covenant which Western news organizations and diplomats accepted.

News Analysis

Those MiGs in Cuba: U.S. Aides Divided

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP) — The Soviet Union has sent less than a squadron of MiG-23 warplanes to Cuba.

This much is agreed upon by officials in the government and hard-liners outside it. That is about all they do agree upon.

The breadth of the disagreement was dramatized yesterday as the former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the secretary of state exchanged fire on the MiG-23 issue.

Retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, who headed the intelligence agency from 1974 to 1976, charged during a press conference sponsored by the American Security Council that the Carter Administration "was covering up the rather dangerous breach of the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement" banning the deployment of offensive weapons in Cuba. The conservative council favors a tough policy toward Cuba and its Soviet patrons.

That part of the agreement stemming from the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, Gen. Graham said, was breached as far back as July when the U.S. government detected crates of MiG-23s going into Cuba but did not inform Congress or the public.

The administration's next effort, Gen. Graham predicted, "will be to convince Congress and the public that the presence of this aircraft in Cuba is of little consequence," that its presence on the island does not violate the 1962 agreements.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, when asked about Gen. Graham's charge, said: "It's simply untrue." Administration officials insist they are not yet sure whether the MiG-23s sent to Cuba are the type designed for offensive bombing or for air defense.

The fact is that it really does not make much difference if the MiG-23s turn out to be the versions the Russians use for air defense or the ones tailored for bombing. Bombs could be strapped on either type.

The significant military question is whether Soviet MiG-23s in Cuba pose a threat to the United States. The present force of about 10 MiG-23s, which could fly only about as far from Cuba as Jacksonville, Fla., in a round-trip bombing mission, certainly could not be considered a grave military threat to the United States.

Would Cuban leaders, or their Soviet backers, declare war on the United States with a puny force of fighter bombers that could fly no farther than Florida? Would those leaders risk nuclear incineration of their countries by dropping tactical nukes on Florida? There are no U.S. missile bases in Florida to attack.

It is true, as Gen. Graham warned, that it is easy for an enemy plane to penetrate the U.S. air defense. It is even easier for a missile to penetrate. The United States and Soviet Union, rightly or wrongly, have opted for offense rather than missile defense in this nuclear age.

Not Armed Camp

All this does not mean that the United States would sit idly by and watch Cuba become an armed camp. But the 10 MiG-23s in Cuba, plus the Soviet Osa class gunboats on the way there, which carry Styx anti-ship missiles with a range of about 20 miles, do not add up to an armed camp.

Gen. Graham conceded at his press conference that Cuba does not intend to attack the United States, whether it has MiG-23s tailored for carrying nuclear bombs or not. So why, at this delicate moment, is the Soviet Union sending MiG-23s into the backyard of the United States?

Apparently so U.S. officials know the answer for sure but it has to be a political reason — not a military one — since going to war simply does not make sense.

Perhaps, in exchange for sending Cuban troops into Africa, the Soviet Union agreed to modernize President Fidel Castro's air force and navy. The United States, to cite a parallel, felt obliged to modernize Taiwan's air force even though Peking worries about this.

Or perhaps Gen. Graham is right in asserting that the Russians are arming Cuba to dramatize the "impotency" of the United States and to test President Carter.

Whatever the reason, MiGs in Cuba today cannot be equated with the missiles the Russians put there in 1962 when the resulting U.S. confrontation had a chance of one in three of leading to all-out war, according to President John F. Kennedy.

Social Security

Raises Retirees'

Exempt Income

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP) — Americans who retire before age 65 will be able to earn up to \$3,480 next year without losing any Social Security benefits, the government says.

That is an increase of \$240 from what they may earn this year.

Workers aged 65 to 71 will be able to earn \$4,500 next year before starting to lose Social Security benefits. That is \$500 more than they may earn this year.

A retiree loses a dollar in benefits for each two dollars earned above the exempt amounts. There is no limit on earnings for those 72 and older.

The Social Security administration said yesterday that the higher limits will allow 1.5 million persons under 72 to draw an additional \$300 million in benefits.

SST Run to N.Y.

Enters 2d Year

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — British Airways has estimated that more than 62,000 passengers have flown the Concorde between New York and London since the airline began regular supersonic service on the route a year ago today.

Flight BA-171 left London's Heathrow Airport today piloted by the man who flew the first British Airways Concorde run to New York on Nov. 22 of last year — the same day Air France began Concorde flights between New York and Paris.

Today's BA-171 flight was the 814th for a British Airways Concorde between London and New York since the service began.

Giscard Urges

A Confederation

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called yesterday for the creation of a confederated Europe, warning that a federation would be under the excessive political influence of the United States.

Replying to questions during a press conference, the French president also said that the powers of the European Assembly to be elected next year through universal suffrage should not be increased beyond the current limits set by the Treaty of Rome "until the European confederation is fully organized."

Referring to internal French politics, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that Prime Minister Raymond Barre was following "the only possible policy for France" and that he was one of the best prime ministers that the country has had in a long time.

Navon Hospitalized

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, 57, was admitted to Hadassah Hospital today for tests to check for kidney stones, his office said.

Polish Deputies in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (AP) — A nine-member Polish parliamentary delegation, led by speaker Stanislaw Guzewa, arrived here yesterday for a six-day official visit.

Flood Damage

High in Vietnam

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP) — Vietnam is still struggling against one of the country's worst natural disasters several weeks after a typhoon made the Mekong river overflow and flooded 500,000 hectares of the best rice land in the south, travelers reported yesterday.

Officials of the UN-affiliated World Food Program who recently returned to Rome from an inspection tour said most of the area's flooded early in October were still under water. It was the 15th typhoon of the year.

More than 4 million of Vietnam's population of 50 million were affected. About 3 million tons of cereals, mainly rice, were destroyed early and the country's food deficit for this year has tripled from an estimated 1.5 million to 4.5 million tons.

Goal on Sterilization

Is Declining in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Less than a fourth of the number of Indians that the government hopes will be voluntarily sterilized to check population growth are actually undergoing the operations, it was announced today.

The government said in a statement to Parliament that its target for April through next March was 4 million sterilizations, which would be a 2.5 million from between April through Oct. 31. The actual number performed, according to provisional figures, was 528,000.

Pilot in Philippines

Sentenced to Death

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, Nov. 22 (AP) — A six-man military court today sentenced a Filipino commercial pilot to death for killing 7 of his passengers and wounding 11 during a flight over the southern Philippines last year.

Ernesto Abulac, 42, had pleaded guilty to charges of multiple homicide. He was flying a DC-3 with 41 persons aboard on March 31 of last year, when he grabbed an automatic rifle and started firing at his passengers. He had planned to rob his victims.



FAITHFUL MEMORY — Sen. Edward Kennedy and his two sons, Patrick and Ted, place flowers on the grave of John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery on the 15th anniversary of the former president's assassination.

Peanut Business Reappraised

Carter Back Property Tax in Georgia Put at \$1,445

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said today that the reappraisal of Georgia's back property taxes and the resulting reappraisal of the Carter family's peanut business, White House officials said yesterday.

The reappraisal, according to documents released yesterday at the White House and in Sumter County, found that property owned by the peanut warehouse was undervalued in 1975 by \$88,500, on which interest is owed. In 1976, the reappraisal found, the property was undervalued by \$167,800, on which interest is owed. In 1977, the reappraisal found, the property was undervalued by \$199,300, on which interest is owed.

In all, the warehouse business owes \$2,330 in back taxes and interest. The president's share of the \$2,330 tax bill is \$1,445. The remainder is owed by Mr. Carter's brother, Billy, and his mother, Lillian, who are partners in the business.

White House officials said Mr. Carter had not yet paid the \$1,445 interest on the taxes. However, they said he will be able to deduct the additional property taxes from his year's federal income taxes, he would get nearly half of the \$1,445 interest back, leaving him a net cost of \$745.

Mr. Carter requested the reappraisal, and agreed to abide by the findings, after ABC News reported last month that the president's federal income-tax returns and his Sumter County property-tax records showed discrepancies in the value of some warehouse equipment.

According to the ABC report, Mr. Carter claimed investment tax credits — reducing his federal income taxes — in 1975 and 1976 for the purchase of slightly more than \$1 million in new equipment for the warehouse. But in those same years, ABC said, the new equipment was valued in Sumter County for property-tax purposes at \$425,000.

The ABC report suggested that the president either had overstated the cost of the equipment, in order to obtain a larger investment tax credit from the federal government, or had undervalued it when reporting it to local officials, in order to reduce his property taxes.

White House officials, noting that Mr. Carter's federal income-tax returns for those years had been audited and approved by the Internal Revenue Service, then requested the re-appraisal of the president's local property taxes.

Factors Cited

Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said the undervaluation resulted from a number of factors. For 1975 taxes, he said, the warehouse had supplied county officials with an extensive list of new equipment purchased that year, listing the cost of some of the items but omitting cost figures for others. In calculating the value of the warehouse's holdings, Mr. Powell said, county officials apparently had added up only the cost figures supplied to them.

Mr. Powell said yesterday that he assumed the cost figures had not been available for some of the equipment when the tax declaration was filed.

He said the undervaluation also occurred because the value of some construction work done at the warehouse was not originally included in the calculations and that, as an "oversight," Billy Carter had not reported to local officials that the warehouse owned a number of unlicensed vehicles.

At the time, Billy Carter was in charge of the family business and his brother was campaigning full time for the presidency.

Pilot in Philippines

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'A Very Frightened Man'

Son Terms Cult Chief Paranoid, Fanatical

By Jon Nordheimer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22 (NYT) — James Jones, the cult leader who died along with 408 of his U.S. followers in a mass suicide rite in the Guyanese jungle, was described by his surviving son yesterday as a fanatic in ill health who had become paranoid in recent years.

"I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I've worked for," said Stephan Jones, 19, who has spent his entire life within the cult called People's Temple.

The young man's mother and half-brothers all died in the ritual, which took place after several cult members had killed Rep. Leo Ryan and four Americans. The son said he escaped being caught up in the suicide because he had traveled to Georgetown with the commune's basketball team for games in the Guyanese capital.

At a news conference he said the commune members had been drilled by his father in drinking what he said was a deadly poison but proved harmless after they had swallowed it.

"I over took them seriously," the son said about these practice sessions, adding that he could not bring himself to believe that nearly half of the members had voluntarily ended their lives.

"There was no way it could be

suicide," he said. "They had to be forced." Yet, when he struggled to explain the mass suicide, he speculated that it might have been an act of blind faith.

"I would never say there was any kind of brainwashing," he said. He agreed that the commune members might have swallowed the poisonous drink without being convinced that it was genuine.

In the end he came back to the explanation deemed most reasonable here — that his father had convinced his followers that the slaying of the visitors at Port Kaituma strip meant the commune would be destroyed.

The younger Jones indicated that there had been growing dissension with his father's leadership, which he characterized as being mostly "bravado and show," attributable to failing health and dependence on drugs. James Jones said he had a heart condition and various ailments, according to the son, and had become dependent on drugs prescribed by a commune physician.

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull," the son said. "My father was a very frightened man. He claimed he didn't have an ego, and the opposite was true. He had one of the biggest egos I ever saw in my life."

The commune became a reflection of his father's frightened visions, the son said. On the one hand, he said, "so many beautiful things" were being produced by hard work. On the other, his father and his inner circle overreacted to wild fantasies of oppressive enemies on the outside.

The son said some ugly things had happened at Jonestown. It was possible, he said, that children were disciplined by tying a rope around their bodies and throwing them into a deep well. He also thought possible that unruly teenagers or runaways had been placed in "intensive care" and treated with drugs. But he said he knew nothing of locking children in a packing crate for long periods to discipline them or of rumors that the commune had created an assassination squad among the younger men.

Mr. Jones is being detained with 45 commune members at the cult's Georgetown headquarters, where four others — two young women and two children — had their throats slit on Saturday night.

Another cult member, Paula Adams, 29, of Lucerne, Calif., said she had fallen out of favor last winter after four years in the commune and had been ordered transferred to the Georgetown office. "I had questioned too many things," she said. "I was not trusted."

When she moved to Georgetown she was not permitted to take her 2-year-old child with her. "Loved ones were always left in the interior when a cult member was sent to Georgetown," she said, because Mr. Jones was thus assured that those absent would return.

"Where the children hostages?" she was asked.

"Yes," she said. "And where is your baby now?" a reporter asked.

Her voice failed her. "I don't know," she said at last. "I don't know."

Alleged Leader In Abduction of Empain Caught

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP) — Francois Caillot, alleged ringleader of the gang that kidnapped Baroo Edouard Jean Empain and held him hooded and chained for nine weeks, was arrested here last night.

The police said Caillot, 37, was picked up as he arrived at an apartment where another alleged leading member of the gang, Georges Bertoni, was captured earlier yesterday.

Bertoni had been arrested in Lisbon June 10 but later escaped. Caillot's brother, Alain, was arrested in a shoot-out with the police March 24 when they closed in as the ransom of 40 million francs (about \$8 million) for the baron was supposedly being handed over.

Alain agreed after police interrogation to telephone the gang, telling them to release Baroo Empain, who was freed two days later. During his captivity, the gang had cut off the tip of his little finger and sent it to his family with a ransom demand.

FBI Finds Dynamite, Holds 3 Men in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP) — The FBI arrested three Yugoslavs in connection with a dynamite cache found in a Manhattan parking garage early today.

Police said that the bomb squad removed 31 sticks of dynamite from a garage near the Hudson River. The FBI said that the men, all three Serbs, will be arraigned today in federal court.



Stephan Jones, second from right, son of cult leader, James Jones, tells news conference in Georgetown, Guyana, that his father was in poor health and dependent on drugs. With him are members of the People's Temple. From left: Deborah Touchette, Paula Adams and Lee Ingram.

Commune Was Outwardly Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

Temple was a religious movement and he looked to Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry for a moment before answering.

"Yes, very much," he said. But then he said he was a Marxist, too, "in the sense that I believe in living together, sharing work, goods and services."

I was sitting right next to Mr. Jones and I remembered something Grace Stoen, a former People's Temple member by whom Mr. Jones claimed to have fathered a son, had told me. She said Mr. Jones, for all his insistence that he was a caring, unselfish man, was in fact incredibly vain and power hungry.

"Just look at his sideburns," she said. "He fills them with eye liner." I was curious. It was true.

Suddenly, as I was staring at Mr. Jones's sideburns, his demeanor changed. I didn't hear the question he had just been asked, but the answer, I thought, was revealing: "Threat, threat, threat of extinction," he raged. "I wish I wasn't born, at times, I understand hate, love and hate. They are very close."

"They can have me," he said. "In many ways I feel like I'm dying. I've over felt this way before."

Someone asked Mr. Jones about the beatings that reportedly took place at Jonestown, about the black box that residents were said to be placed in for days at a time when they did something Mr. Jones did not like, about the endless sermons he preached that kept his people, even the aged, up until 2 or 3 in the morning even though they had to rise at 6 a.m. to begin work.

Another Rage

This prompted another rage and I almost felt sorry for the man. He was obviously sick and some of what he said seemed incoherent.

"I do not believe in violence," he said. "Violence corrupts. And then they say I want power. What kind of power do I have walking down the path talking to little old seniors?"

"I hate power," he continued, his rage growing. "I hate money. The only thing I wish our that I was never born. All I want is peace. I'm out worried about my image. If we could just stop it, stop this fighting. But if we don't, I don't know what's going to happen to 1,200 lives here."

The music had ended. The interview had ended. Except for Rep. Ryan, his aides, Mr. Lane, Mr. Garry and a representative of the Guyanese government, the rest of us were soon on our way back to Port Kaituma, where Mr. Jones had arranged for us to sleep on the floor of a discotheque.

It was the last place Don Harris and Robert Brown of NBC, and Gregory Robinson, a photographer for the San Francisco Examiner, would sleep. They would die the next afternoon.

That night, we were sitting around having a drink when a local policeman came to the discotheque. He sought us out and told us some

Locust Swarms Termed Plague In Asia, Africa

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Locust infestations in the desert regions of Africa and southwest Asia have reached plague proportions and will resist all possible eradication efforts for at least another year, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

The FAO said that if not stopped, the locusts could sweep from the Himalayas in Asia to the Atlantic coast of Africa. The most seriously affected areas are the Sudan, the Horn of Africa and the coastal areas of the Red Sea, the FAO said.

The report said that the plague began after 16 years of dormancy by the locusts and despite the application of more than 2,400 tons of insecticides in 10 countries this year.

The FAO said eradication efforts had been hampered during the past year because of warfare in northern Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa.

things, one of which was particularly interesting. He said he knew for sure that there was at least one gun in Jonestown, an automatic rifle, that had been registered with the Guyanese government.

'Bold-Faced Lie'

Don Harris asked Mr. Jones about the gun in an interview that he taped when we returned to Jonestown the next morning. "A bold-faced lie!" Mr. Jones thundered. "It seems like we are defeated by lies."

Mr. Jones said he believed there was a conspiracy against him and against the People's Temple, a conspiracy that he blamed for a number of lawsuits that he said prevented him from returning to the United States.

"I wish somebody had shot me dead," he said again. "Now, we're substituting media smear for assassinations."

Suddenly, the word came that several families had decided to leave with Rep. Ryan. People were gathering. Tension, for the first time, was so apparent that it could be felt.

Circumstances were pressing in. Facts were beginning to overcome Mr. Jones's denials as fast as he could make them. Don Harris was throwing questions at Mr. Jones, hard questions that events were making even harder to answer.

"The more that leave, the less responsibility we have," Mr. Jones was saying after denying that any one wanted to leave the idyllic life Jonestown offered. "Who in the hell wants people?"

Mr. Harris returned to the question of guns at Jonestown.

'I'm Defeated'

"This is rubbish. I'm defeated," Mr. Jones said, clearly near the breaking point. "I might as well die. The guns have never been used to intimidate people. Anyone is free to come and go."

Soldiers Fire On Protesters in Tehran Bazaar

TEHRAN, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Iran moved tanks into the streets of the capital for the first time in 11 days today after a demonstration in the bazaar during which troops opened fire.

One of the approximately 200 demonstrators in the bazaar was reported shot in the leg. Witnesses said the demonstrators were shouting slogans against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the premier, Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, and in favor of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Iranian religious leader who has been demanding the shah's abdication.

In Parliament, Gen. Azhari won a 191-to-27 vote of confidence for his 16-day-old regime. There were six abstentions. In a speech, Gen. Azhari said some elements had infiltrated peaceful demonstrations with the aim of overthrowing the government and "even destroying the nation."

There were also reports today of clashes between demonstrators and troops in the northeast holy city of Mashhad and at Shiraz in the south.

U.K. Gets Bids For Oil Drilling

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Nearly 100 oil companies have replied to the British government's latest offer of concessions to drill for oil in the North Sea, Energy Secretary Anthony Benn has announced.

A total of 55 applications involving nearly 100 companies have been submitted for the 46 parcels where drilling is being invited, Mr. Benn said. But he said Exxon, the world's largest oil company, did not apply, and Shell, an important North Sea operator, applied to drill only in one small area.

The British government has said it will increase state control of offshore oil development and increase the petroleum-revenue tax.

"The only thing I feel is that every time they go, they lie. What I thought was keeping them here was the fear of the ghetto, alienation, the fear of industrialized society. I must have failed somehow."

"I want to hug them before they leave," he said as events were quickly moving beyond his control. More people wanted to go. "I will let them. But they will try to destroy us. They'll try. They always lie when they leave."

People were crying. Families were divided with some members wanting to go but others not, fearing they could not.

Al Simon packed up his three kids and wanted to leave. As we were walking back to the dump truck for the final trip to Port Kaituma, Mr. Simon's wife began screaming.

"No, no, no," she screamed. Someone whispered to her: "Don't worry, we're going to take care of everything."

Rep. Ryan returned to the pavilion to see about the custody problem. We went to the truck. A few minutes later, as we waited, we heard a commotion. The newsmen ran to the pavilion but were stopped by security men.

Mr. Harris was allowed in as our representative. He came back to say that someone had tried to kill Rep. Ryan.

Suddenly, the congressman emerged and walked toward the truck. His clothes were covered with blood. The other man had been cut by his own knife as Mr. Lane and others wrestled with him to save Rep. Ryan.

Rep. Ryan was alright. But the violence had started. It was about 3 p.m. Saturday. Within 3 1/2 hours, three gunmen would attack us as we tried to board chartered aircraft and then, in a final act of desperation, Mr. Jones would order the mass suicide his people had rehearsed many times before.

Stephan Jones, 19, who was in Georgetown when the suicides took place, said yesterday that his father had reflected his paranoia. But Mr. Jones said his father's dream of a socialist unity was still valid, that it had proved that socialism could work.

Asked if Jonestown had not been an experiment in fascism — with its armed guards and other means of preventing people from leaving — rather than an experiment in socialism, Mr. Jones replied: "My father was the fascist. Jonestown was, and still could be, beautiful."

Tunisia Seizes Two Sicilian Fishing Boats

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily, Nov. 22 (AP) — Tunisian gunboats intercepted two Sicilian fishing boats and forced them into a Tunisian port, the captain of another fishing boat said today.

The captain told port authorities that he saw the Tunisian boats intercept the Michele Asaro, based here, with a crew of nine, and the Platone, with 11 men aboard, 40 miles south of Lampedusa Island.

Tunisian maritime authorities said the boats were intercepted off the Tunisian coast and their captains charged with violating Tunisia's territorial waters.

Last week Tunisian authorities released five fishing boats and their crews from the Mazara del Vallo fleet — Italy's most important — after holding them for a month and a half.

Lower Slopes Bare At Swiss Ski Resort

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — St. Moritz, one of Switzerland's biggest winter resorts, today advised ski beginners to cancel early season courses due to start Saturday because of the lack of snow on the lower slopes.

Advanced skiers will be able to take lessons on the upper slopes, but conditions there are too difficult for learners, the tourist office said.

Development Funds Diverted

Zambia Prepares Arms Buildup

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 22 (WP) — President Kenneth Kaunda has announced that Zambia is planning to divert funds earmarked for development projects to the purchase of new arms as a result of the recent Rhodesian raids on this central African country.

The Zambian decision is the latest indication of the steadily increasing militarization of Southern Africa as a result of the escalating Rhodesian war and is a good example of its cost to development in neighboring front-line nations.

The Zambian press, in reporting Mr. Kaunda's announcement yesterday, gave no indication where the arms will come from or how much the government will spend on its new military buildup. Zambia is now virtually bankrupt and it was not clear where the money for arms will come from unless it involves a long-term loan.

There was immediate and intense speculation that an Eastern Bloc country might be providing the arms, as President Kaunda was reported as saying he had been empowered by the ruling party "to look elsewhere" for military assistance than to the traditional providers of arms to Zambia.

Repeated Hints

In addition, the strongly pro-Western Zambian leader has repeatedly hinted he might have to turn to the East for assistance if Rhodesia began attacking black nationalist guerrilla camps in this country as it has been doing in Mozambique for the past two years.

Both Mozambique and Tanzania already have turned to the Soviet Union to bolster their defenses against the Rhodesian threat.

Earlier this fall, the Zambian secretary of state for defense, Grey Zulu, made a trip to China that already is providing this country with considerable economic and some military assistance.

In the wake of the Rhodesian attacks, Britain is rushing to Zambia \$20 million worth of defense equipment, including ground-to-air Tigercat missiles and anti-aircraft guns, primarily to enable Zambia to defend the capital city of Lusaka. But this is being provided on a grant basis.

During his visit to the United States last May, President Kaunda discussed the possibility of obtaining arms from the United States. But it was recently learned in Washington that the Carter administration has decided against sending arms to Zambia for fear of arousing opposition in Congress that might also endanger other military-assistance programs in Africa.

Mr. Kaunda's decision to undertake an arms buildup came against a background of intense discontent within the army and the general Zambian public over the government's inability to prevent Rhodesian aircraft, including comparatively slow-moving helicopters, from raiding deep into the country.

Rhodesian jets bombed one national airport Oct. 19 just 12 miles north of Lusaka, killing more than 230 persons and wounding more than 600 others. The raiding Rhodesian forces also took over total control of Lusaka's international airport and of the Zambian air force base at Mumbwa without firing a shot.

President Kaunda has defended the Zambian armed forces by pointing out that the government had deliberately avoided spending large sums of money on the military in favor of economic development.

Small Army

Zambia has an army of only 7,000 and an air force with just 18 combat aircraft, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies. However, those figures do not include a squadron of Chinese-provided MiGs that Zambia is reported to have added recently to its small air force.

President Kaunda now appears to be preparing the Zambian public for a sharp departure from his past practice of keeping military spending minimal, pointing out at the same time what it will cost this bankrupt country in other sectors.

"The money we have to spend on hospitals and schools will unfortunately have to be spent on these

weapons," he was quoted by the Zambian press as saying at a political rally Monday in southeastern Zambia.

The Zambian leader is facing an election next month and it was not immediately clear whether his decision to transfer funds from economic and social-development projects to a military buildup

would help or hurt him in what becoming something of an uphill battle for his own re-election. But it is widely believed that Kaunda has just as many problems with the military as with the electorate as a result of the Rhodesian attacks and the armed force humiliation at being totally unable to defend the country.

Many U.S. Waste Disposal Sites May Pose Serious Health Risks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (NYT) — The Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that it assumed there were at least 638 disposal sites in the United States that may contain hazardous wastes harmful to the public's health.

The agency did not identify these sites, saying they had been located on the basis of file surveys, though most of them were already known to state and local environmental protection departments.

The agency listed an additional 103 waste sites on which it said some federal or state action had been taken. These included the Love Canal and Hyde Park landfill sites in Niagara Falls, N.Y., where the Hooker Chemical Corp. had dumped hazardous wastes, as well as the Kin-Buc landfill in Middlesex County, N.J.

The EPA estimated that between 30 and 40 million tons of hazardous wastes were being produced in the United States each year. More than 80 percent of these were being disposed of in ways that would not meet forthcoming disposal standards, the agency said.

"This preliminary survey indicates that thousands of potentially dangerous chemical dump sites exist throughout this country and for decades we have been disposing of these chemicals without adequate safeguards," the EPA administrator, Douglas Costle, said.

He noted that his agency is developing a hazardous waste disposal system to track hazardous waste and insure they are disposed of safely.

But in many cases the offending dumpers at sites now abandoned did not have the funds to clean them up, he said. He also complained that the agency's authority to force action on inactive sites was quite limited and that many states had more authority than the federal government to deal with these problems.

Blow to the 5% Limit

U.K. Ford Workers Win A 17% Increase in Wages

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — The 57,000 workers of the U.S.-owned Ford plants throughout Britain voted overwhelmingly today to end a nine-week strike estimated to have cost the company more than \$450 million (about \$900 million) in lost production.

They voted during meetings by show of hands to accept a pay hike of a little under 17 percent — more than three times the 5 percent anti-inflation ceiling set by Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government for all pay boosts in the next 12 months.

The government has warned it will apply "sanctions" against Ford and any other major company breaking the pay limit. In the case of Ford these were likely to involve ending government contracts worth millions of pounds to buy Ford products.

But, despite warnings of sanctions, unions in other industries have filed pay demands of 40 to 45 percent and threatened crippling strikes if these are not met.

In addition to a production loss of 100,000 vehicles to the company the two main Ford unions — the Transport and General Workers and the Engineering Workers — have paid out more than \$3 million (about \$6 million) in strike pay.

The company initially offered a 5-percent raise. The workers at once walked out and shut down all the plants. The unions originally had demanded about a boost of 27 percent.

Dr. F. Tricomi, Sound Barrier's Discoverer, Dies

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — Prof. Francesco Giacomo Tricomi, 81, the mathematician known as "the father of the sound barrier" died here today.

Prof. Tricomi was renowned for his theoretical work on what happens when an aircraft exceeds the speed of sound, causing a sonic boom. He himself failed to realize exactly what he had discovered at the time.

He produced a theory of mixed equations in 1923, but not until 10 years later did a Russian mathematician recognize its fundamental importance to aerodynamics. Born in Naples in 1897, Dr. Tricomi became a professor at 28 and after a year in Florence spent the rest of his working life in Turin. He retired in 1967.

Lisbon Cabinet Of Technocrats Takes Office

LISBON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today swore in a new Cabinet of technocrats — the tenth and "most conservative" since the 1974 revolution.

Premier Carlos Mota Pinto, 42, promised austerity, law, and order. The nation must learn to produce and to live with what it produces, he said. "We can not continue to spend our meager hard currency reserves for unnecessary things."

Gen. Eanes appointed Mr. Mota Pinto, who is not aligned with any party, when the Socialists and conservatives toppled the outgoing nonpartisan Cabinet of Premier Alfredo Nobre de Costa on Sept. 14 and the parties failed to seek a ruling combination among themselves.

The 14-man Cabinet, drawn entirely from outside party ranks, and widely considered to be a tough, pragmatic team, included six lawyers, two economists, two military, three engineers and an agronomist.

Oil Talks in Baghdad

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (UPI) — United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Manek Said Obeida today met government officials in Baghdad to discuss oil policy matters, the Iraqi news agency said.

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Unwasted Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving of 1978 finds the world still here, still beset by treacherous preoccupations, still stumbling and searching for peace and self-esteem. In the United States, the Thanksgiving sermons will express gratitude as they should, for the gifts of a Providence which has blessed the country with material ease, and among those gifts is the time and opportunity to say so.

But with material ease goes a recognized want of spiritual satisfaction. We cannot think we are a people especially destined to receive what we have been given, or what we have taken. The pilgrims who celebrated the first Thanksgiving in the harsh setting of Massachusetts Bay were far closer to the hungry and the insecure in other parts of the world, threatened daily by disaster, than they are to us.

So it is only with concern for those whose stomachs are not filled today that we can properly enjoy that part of nature we have been able to convert to our own use. The

20th century has taught its children much. But there is nevertheless one lesson we have learned, the lesson of human brotherhood, which will not let us sit down to a laden table without a thought of those whose table is not laden, or who will never see such a sight for one year's end to another.

This does not mean we deserve to feel guilty or unworthy so long as we believe that others are equally worthy too. If we know how to reap plentifully, it follows in the simplest of ways that we must show others how to sow plentifully. This is the thought that should come to us when we get hored by hearing about world hunger campaigns or when we make the easy assumptions that the waste and corruption that seem to go hand in hand with the relief of misery are inevitable political realities. For nothing that is purely given can be truly wasted.

And now, cousins and friends, light meat or dark?

Abiding by Camp David

Is it now safe to hope that Israel and Egypt can go ahead and conclude a peace treaty? That would seem to follow from Israel's decision to accept the U.S.-sponsored draft that it rejected four weeks ago. At that time, the preamble's "linkage" between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and negotiations on West Bank-Gaza autonomy seemed to some Israeli cabinet ministers too explicit. In fact, the language reflected precisely the careful ambiguity of the Camp David accords; it balanced off Egypt's need to assure its Arab allies that it was not bargaining for itself alone and the Israelis' need for assurance that, as President Carter said, they "retain an option on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza."

Only when Egypt, responding to the Israeli Cabinet, countered with its own unacceptable departure from the Camp David accords — a demand for a timetable for West Bank and Gaza autonomy and for an Egyptian presence in Gaza — did the Israelis realize they had overstepped. They now wish to turn back the clock to the U.S. draft. President Sadat, we trust, will do the same.

In suggesting the other day that the Camp David accords might have to be modified, President Carter added a condition: "if both sides agree." Otherwise, he said, "we will insist that those accords be honored meticulously." Frankly, we doubt the two sides will soon agree on modifying the accords. Even if an agreed defect — say, an oversight — were detected (and none has been), making a change would conjure up a twin specter of revision and unraveling. The political implications would be too overwhelming.

But if the accords are not to be changed, they must indeed be "honored meticulously." The Israelis, by attempting to loosen the linkage between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and West Bank-Gaza negotiations, raised suspicions that they were trying to back out of what to Egypt was the fundamental tenet

negotiated at Camp David. Tending to confirm those suspicions was Prime Minister Begin's call at the same time to "thicken" Israel's West Bank settlements. This move, coming just as Israel was complaining that Jordan and West Bankers were holding themselves aloof from the Camp David process, suggested to many Arabs, and others, that some Israelis wished to encourage the Jordanians and West Bankers to do precisely that.

Meanwhile, the Egyptians, by trying to write a specific West Bank-Gaza timetable into their treaty with Israel, aroused fears that they were trying to back out of what to Israel was the basic point of Camp David. The Israelis are determined to cement a peace treaty with the one Arab neighbor that will now deal with them. With reason, they fear that to hinge a treaty with Egypt on specific steps they must take with Arabs who refuse to deal with them is to give radical Palestinians a veto over the Egyptian treaty. Egypt could yet, after a treaty, decline to put some of its diplomatic provisions into effect. That is Egypt's leverage on a resolution of the Palestinian issue; Israel's leverage lies in its physical occupation of the West Bank and Gaza territories.

The roller coaster of recent weeks should have reminded even the most optimistic well-wishers of the Arab-Israeli peace process how easy it is to fall off. The rail to hold to, however, is Camp David. It was a brilliant achievement, particularly in its distinctions between what could be decided now (the Sinai) and what had to be left for settlement over time (the West Bank and Gaza). Brilliance aside, it represented an agreement and commitment between two countries with a powerful — and mutual — interest in making peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

A Red Carpet for Senators

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the leader of a Senate delegation that spent several days in the Soviet Union, likes to think that the sometimes-stormy sessions with Soviet leaders were worthwhile if they did no more than make the Kremlin more aware of U.S. political realities — and vice versa.

One such reality is the degree of independence enjoyed by the Senate in its foreign-policy role. Another is that many senators' votes on the prospective strategic arms limitation agreement will be influenced heavily by Soviet behavior in areas that have nothing directly to do with SALT-2.

As members of the 12-man delegation conceded unhappily, there is no assurance that their visit had any effect on their hosts. But whether the Russians learned anything or not, the senators left Moscow with a heightened appreciation of how deep and fundamental differences in perception between the two sides make successful negotiations difficult.

The senators met with four members of the 13-man ruling Politburo, including President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin. This unusually high access suggests that the Kremlin understands well the power of the Senate in foreign affairs, and was anxious to make a good impression.

Yet Kosygin, especially, reacted angrily when the senators expressed concern over

human rights in Russia, the Soviet role in Africa, the supply of MIG-23s to Cuba and the overall Soviet arms buildup — and emphasized that they could spoil the atmosphere in which an arms-control agreement is voted on by the Senate.

The clumsy display of irritation may have been calculated, but it is just as likely that it was real.

The Soviet Union, notwithstanding its signature on the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement, does look on foreign criticism of its violations as interference in its internal affairs.

The Kremlin leaders do believe that the Soviet Union and Cuba are riding the tide of history in places like Africa, and that it is the Western powers that are wrong by trying to resist it.

They do have a hard time believing that a U.S. president can't control the Senate if he really wants to. And they resent being cross-examined by men who, by their lights, are minor politicians.

The fact remains that the Senate does have a strong role in foreign policy, and any government imagining it can do business with the United States without regard for Senate attitudes is deluding itself.

The fact that the Russians rolled out the reddest of red carpets for the senators suggests they are beginning to accept this reality, however grudgingly.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 23, 1903

PARIS — The Herald's correspondent reported on his trip to Turkey to investigate atrocities in the Bulgarian insurrection: "Arriving at Sorowitz, I was delayed by a dinner with the Turkish general, which it would have been a great impoliteness to decline. Later, visiting the nearby hamlet with my escort of 25 Turkish cavalry, the only native I could find to talk about Turkish atrocities was a somewhat incoherent 80-year-old Greek. What chance did I, a lone American with a frightened translator, have to find out the truth?"

Fifty Years Ago
November 23, 1928

BERLIN — Trotsky's final attack on Stalin before he was sent into exile and his detailed description of how conditions in Russia were steadily growing worse is now published in book form. The last part of the book is most enlightening for the study of Bolshevik rule in Russia. From it, one sees how already before Lenin's death the government of Russia was dependent on the outcome of quarrels among the half-dozen Soviet dictators, while subsequently the whole Russian situation has turned on a personal fight to the finish, in which Stalin proved the strongest.



'Ultimate Cult Leader.'

Take a Stand on Pretoria

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "South Africa is threatening the West with its own sanctions" — the shrewd observation of an U.S. diplomat. At the West approaches its near inevitable showdown with South Africa over Namibia, the truth of that remark becomes every day more apparent. For the West to get into a confrontation with rich, self-sufficient white South Africa over a stretch of semidesert country, legally the possession of the United Nations but ruled by Pretoria — that barely anyone in the West knows the name of — is not a way to win votes and accolades at home. Quite the reverse.

The latent sympathy for white South Africa that lies deep within the bosom of a significant part of the predominantly white electorate in Europe and North America might become actively roused if they see their governments spending inordinate amounts of energy and finance, with a not unnoticeable disruption to economic life at home, for the sake of the "freedom" of a few million blacks in a faraway African country, a freedom that must be in quotation marks since a new black government is likely to be at once Marxist and anti-civil libertarian.

Tucked Away

There is however another side to the coin. Namibia, it is true, is a relatively insignificant country tucked away in the bottom corner of Africa, but is the territory which the dice of history have determined will be the point at which the broad interests of Western democracy and the narrow interest of white supremacist governments in southern Africa come into conflict. Namibia, 1978, is not too unlike Czechoslovakia, 1938.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of whether the West should support the cause of radical change in southern Africa (I happen to believe it is right), the simple truth is that the Soviet Union, the East Germans and the Cubans are firmly tied in with all the black guerrilla movements: in SWAPO, the Namibian movement based in neighboring Angola, in ZAPU (to a lesser extent) in ZANU, the Rhodesian movement based in Zambia and Mozambique. No military analyst who knows the situation today would argue that Rhodesia is holdable for more than a year or two and probably much less.

In Namibia, where the guerrilla movement is not so experienced or well-armed, the time might be stretched to five or even, if SWAPO were left to itself, 10 years. In practice it would be less because once it became clear that the West was not delivering on its firm commitments to the rest of the world to end South African rule in Namibia, the Russians and their allies would have a cane bludgeon to step up their military support.

Predicament

If the West in any way tried to support South Africa in this predicament, it would find itself rejected not just by the rest of black Africa, which would be bad enough, since Nigeria alone is a more important trading partner than South Africa, but by huge chunks of Asia and South America. Added to that would be the divisions in its own camp.

The furor over the Vietnam war might be minor in comparison. So obvious is this scenario that if the West tries a half-way house, like linking Soviet restraint in southern Africa to SALT or to trade deals, the Russians would call the West's bluff.

All this argument is well enough known to the leaders of the West. Indeed, I have heard it myself on a

number of occasions from Cyrus Vance and David Owen, the two foreign ministers most involved. Why then did the five foreign ministers from the West pull back from telling South Africa that enough is enough when they went down to Pretoria last month? Why the reluctance about economic sanctions at the moment of decision?

Senior members of the British delegation, surprised by Mr. Vance's decision not to use a heavy stick, assumed it was because the secretary of state was worried whether his administration could carry Congress with him if he was too tough and uncompromising. The South Africans sensed this and stuck to their position, which in effect was a repudiation of the deal they struck with the West in April.

Biding His Time

I had the chance to briefly talk this over Mr. Vance while we were both in Moscow last month. Nothing he said conflicted with the determination he expressed to me earlier in the year when we discussed the likelihood of sanctions. The conclusion must be that in Pretoria, Mr. Vance was engaged in a tactical maneuver, hiding his time in the hope that in the 11th hour the South Africans will see sense. Perhaps they were waiting for the congressional elections to be out of the way.

Although I do not question Mr. Vance's own commitment, still less Andrew Young's, whose influence on President Carter remains undiminished. There is an unfortunate sense of disarray in the Western camp. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has let it be known through an interview in this month's Africa magazine that he thinks economic sanctions are counterproductive. The French are now for sanctions, a sharp turnaround on their previous position. The British are too obviously betwixt and between with the Cabinet's debate reflected in alternate paragraphs of Mr. Owen's conversations.

All this dissension and procrastination is playing into South Africa's hands. It is encouraging them to go further down the road of resistance than they planned to go.

The time for the West to put its disarray behind and to take a stand has almost come. If the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in his meetings with the South Africans next week receives no assurances on the implementation of the agreements made in April, then the West must start turning the economic screw. Refusing landing rights to South African Airways at Western airports would be a good way to begin.

Letters

Pensioners Abroad
Despite the emotional terminology in which Frank Palinay (Letters, Nov. 7) chooses to present the plight of "pinched pensioners" — "as if their expatriation had been an act of treason" and "were Lafayette and Kosciuszko disloyal!" — the cold light of reason shows that it is not the duty of society to come to their rescue.

Nobody told these pensioners to return to the country of their origin. They made a deliberate decision to enjoy the benefits, as it appeared at the time, of a U.S. dollar income, while enjoying the lower costs of living in the country of their origin. Nobody condemned them for that decision, although for the most part they no longer paid taxes or spent money in the United States, and the countries to which they returned enjoyed a magnificent "invisible import" of many millions of dollars annually.

Mr. Palinay presumably worked for and earned the pension he receives. How he handles his pension is up to him. But is the U.S. taxpayer supposed to make up for the unfortunate decision and less-than-perfect judgment of those who decided to settle abroad? Should these people receive more than the majority who chose to stay and live in the United States? Comparing these pensioners by historical analogy with Lafayette and Kosciuszko is inappropriate. Have we really

come so far that an appeal for special assistance for a small group of persons can be portrayed in such heroic terms? Rather, let the expatriate pensioners accept in good grace and dignity the consequences of their own decisions.

JOHN CLABEAUX.
Hamburg.

Mideast Peace
U.S. policy for the Mideast is truly astonishing. We state that we seek a comprehensive settlement of all aspects of the Mideast problem, and a just and lasting peace between Israel and all of its neighbors.

We state that Israeli settlements in conquered Arab lands are illegal and an obstacle to peace. (Can anyone doubt that they are such an obstacle?) Israel announces that its budget will allocate \$32.5 million to the expansion of those settlements (HIT, Nov. 8). Our annual grant to Israel of \$1.8 billion will, of course, help pay for this expansion; and we have stated repeatedly that we will never bring pressure on Israel by withholding economic or military aid.

We are saying, in effect, "I will be nice to achieve a just and global peace, but we prefer to continue our economic support of Israel, despite the fact that such support helps Israel finance actions which make such a peace impossible."

ABRAM V. MARTIN.
Paris.

Thanksgiving Day: Reasons for Hope

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — You could hardly notice it from the mood of the nation this Thanksgiving Day, but even so there were some reasons for giving thanks:

In the third year of this last quarter of the 20th century, there were no major wars anywhere in the world — plenty of local uprisings, rebellions, tragic massacres, urgent threats and pessimistic prophecies of economic and political turmoil, but no large-scale fighting.

Instead of war in the Middle East, and all the talk of a collapse of peace talks between Israel and Egypt, officials here are now planning this Thanksgiving on a dramatic peace-treaty signing on Mount Sinai within the next few weeks by President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel, with President Carter in attendance. Maybe they are dreaming, but this is their own confident belief. Soundings have already been made about getting Pope John Paul II to attend the ceremony.

Noisy

The politics and propaganda of the United States and the Soviet Union are noisy as ever, but even so, the assumption among the highest officials of the government here this Thanksgiving is that they will have a second strategic arms agreement with Brezhnev before the end of the year.

Comparing one year with another, this one is not too bad. None of the disasters predicted during the crisis of Vietnam has come to pass. After that defeat, the United States has not become a "helpless, pitiful giant," but is still the most powerful force in the Pacific. It is playing all kinds of games with China, Japan and the ASEAN nations in the Pacific, but it is not playing dominoes. The Communist countries in that region out of Moscow and Peking are in more trouble with each other than they are with the United States.

None of the pessimistic predictions proclaimed after Vietnam and Watergate has interfered with the political process of the nation. It has gone on as if Vietnam and Richard Nixon never existed.

Far-Off Days

In those far-off days, it was prophesied that the Sino-Soviet alliance would be revived after the deaths of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai but that did not happen. It was expected that China would continue its opposition to Japan but they have now created a new political and economic understanding.

Strange things are happening in both Moscow and Peking. Brezhnev, now in his 70s, is in poor

health, with a fluttering heart, loose teeth that slur his speech, in his conversations with U.S. visitors recently, he kept insisting the one thing that remained to him in his life was to make an agreement with Carter to control arms race. Some of the secretaries were impressed, others were not.

Meanwhile, the struggle for power in Peking goes on, and is being a public issue, but the point is that the new China, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai not trying to restore the political and military alliance between them and Moscow, but looking for the trade and technology of the nations of the United States, and Europe to bring China into modern world.

There are other reasons for Thanksgiving for hope. The duet of food in the world, creating — not enough but so — and the population of the world, beginning to level off — again enough but some.

All across the industrial and the agricultural world of America, Asia, and Africa, there is just the beginning of a realization of common interests and common goals. There are no practical institutions to bring them together.

Cults

Nevertheless, what is being realized is that no new state — not even the richest United States — can solve its economic, financial, and human problems by itself. They cannot play their currencies, their trade, their environment, their air-space terrorism by their own exertions. Even their religious and political cults get into trouble in other parts, as the United States has covered in the conflict and loss of its citizens in Guyana.

Meanwhile, there are reasons for Thanksgiving at home. Former President Henry Wallace was most run out of Washington on the Roosevelt days for suggesting that this country could produce million jobs. Now the world's unemployment statistics have entered work force — probably the significant change in our history since World War II — and we have over 95 million people working more than ever before.

In the Atlantic or Western world there has been a dramatic change. Not so long ago, it seemed the political leaders of France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Britain might be overwhelmed by the forces of the right or left, now, while they are still in trouble, they remain in control with a chance of holding the balance.

Tinkering With Constitution

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — That Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., leads a life agreeable to Providence is apparent. Providence has strewn Conable's path not with rose petals, which would have been banal, but with tomahawks, which he collects.

He is not as fierce as his weapons suggest. He has an air of quiet if often caustic amusement that helps him endure a job in which the pay is poor (considering what a man of his qualities could command elsewhere) and in which the physical demands are crushing (in each of the last 14 years he has made at least 40 trips home).

To say that the elections, and the subsequent conservative sounds from the White House, have brought a stir to Conable's blood, a flush to Conable's cheeks, and a spring to Conable's step is to offer only a feeble characterization. He believes that the nation may have entered a new "era of good feelings." He says, contentedly, with a slight smile and only slight exaggeration, that the Democrats appear to have stopped their 45-year practice of running against Herbert Hoover.

If the 96th Congress is going to be, as Conable says, "a Republican Congress with a lot of Democrats in it," the Ways and Means Committee, on which Conable is ranking Republican, will again be the cockpit for the most interesting contests. The surprise of the second session of the 95th Congress was the Steiger Amendment, the proposal by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., that led to reduction of capital-gains taxes. This year's focus of contention would be Rep. Bill Gradison's (R-Ohio) proposal to index taxes.

Gradison proposes linking the tax-rate schedule and the standard deduction to the Consumer Price Index. This would eliminate tax increases generated when inflation floats people into higher tax brackets and devalues the standard deductions. Conable explains that "if the cost of living goes up 6 percent, all the thresholds in the income-tax law would also be raised by 6 percent."

"It bothers me," says Conable, "that the government benefits from inflation that it causes, and that many congressmen oppose indexing solely because they like the idea of being able to cut taxes every year or two and get the political credit for it. They get credit in spite of the fact that 'tax cuts' often do no more than undo what inflation has done."

Indexing would require that tax increases be legislated. And by limiting the tax windfall to government that inflation produces, indexing might take some of the steam out of the drive for a constitutional amendment limiting federal spending.

Leaving aside the question of whether it is appropriate to use a constitutional provision for that kind of political decision, a constitutional limit on spending would raise the thorny problems of enforcement. If the government exceeded the limit, who would sue whom? Could any taxpayer sue? Perhaps the person sued would be the secretary of the Treasury, but to what effect would he be sued? If, say, 10 months into a fiscal year government spending hit the constitutional ceiling, then

what? Would a federal judge the government into receivership and allocate its resources? That are judges who would not shut from trying to do that.

No such amendment is appropriate Congress, but 22 state legislatures (34 are needed) have called for a constitutional convention to write a spending limit. The idea of a constitutional convention should be hit hard, and often, with shovels and tomahawks. Such a convention would be entitled to tinker with the entire Constitution, and temptations would match enticement.

In this nation of 215 million there may be people as gifted, constitution-making as those who came forth from a nation of 4 million in 1787. But it is almost conceivable that today's political culture would produce a convention fit to breathe the name of convention of 1787.

The Republic shall not be saved from itself — from that, restorative institutions — by a constitutional convention that would call too representative of today's political wisdom. And for the foreseeable future, Conable and his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, and their Senate counterparts on the Finance Committee where members of the Foreign Relations Committee were 10 years ago: in the center ring of the political circus. That is as it should be.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and addressed. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In Project on Floor of Mexico's Gulf of California

Scientists Seeking Clues on the Formation of Oceans

By Walter Sullivan

caused by movements of the oceanic plates.

Byproducts of the opening of an oceanic basin may be of great importance. In the Atlantic, for example, they include vast deposits of black shale, thought to be a precursor of oil and gas formation, particularly when cooked by heat from below. In the Atlantic, though, the splitting process cannot readily be studied because mountains of sediment have buried evidence of what happened.

There is, however, what seems a close parallel of a newly opening ocean — Mexico's Gulf of California. And, in the coming months, two projects will explore the process. One of them is the most ambitious effort so far to monitor seafloor earthquake activity. It will employ some 70 submersible

seismometers — virtually all those in the world outside the Soviet Union.

One specially designed seismometer, 15 feet long, will be lowered into a 1,600-foot hole that will be drilled into the crest of the East Pacific Rise where it enters the Gulf of California. The spreading of the seafloor away from that rise split the peninsula of Baja California from the Mexican mainland.

The splitting process, which began about 4 million years ago, has worked northward into California's Imperial Valley and is related to the sliding movements that cause California's earthquakes. It is also believed to be an analogue of the rupturing that gave birth to the Atlantic Ocean.

While mountainous sediments conceal the zones of rupture on both sides of the Atlantic, sedi-

ments under the Gulf of California and along its shores are thin enough to bring those zones within reach of the drill ship *Glomar Challenger*. In an effort that parallels the seismic observations, the ship will drill holes in various areas of the gulf and near its mouth.

Much of the effort to record earthquake activity will be concentrated on the fringes of the Rivera Plate, a section of seafloor south of the gulf where relative motion between plates produces many quakes. The Rivera Plate is named for Diego Rivera, the late Mexican muralist, and the program is known as ROSE, for Rivera Ocean Seismic Experiment.

For a month, beginning in mid-January, hundreds of explosive charges ranging in weight from less than a pound to one ton will be detonated in the gulf so that seismographs on the seafloor and additional ones ashore can be used to chart deep structures with recorded shock waves.

Since the explosions will occur at known places and times, recording them on shore should, for the first time, make possible precise pinpointing of each natural earthquake. At present, so little is known of shock-wave velocities under the gulf that quake positions are sometimes accurate only to within 20 or 30 miles. The following month, the seismic arrays will be used to record natural quakes.

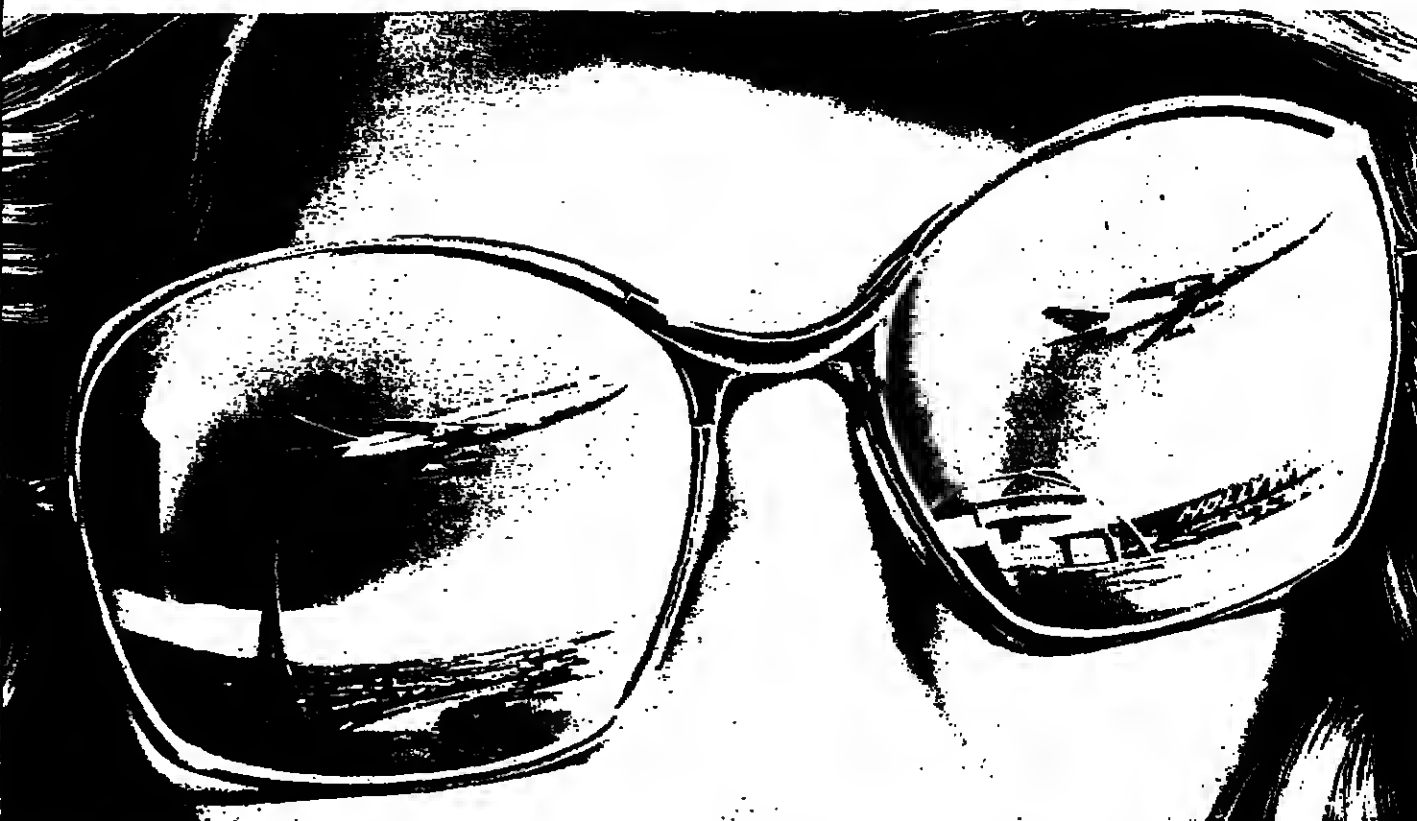
The drilling, beginning in December, will bore into the Rivera Plate, as well as into the floor of the Guaymas Basin halfway up the gulf. The sites have been chosen to sample the transition between continental rock and newly formed seafloor.

The projected experiments include measurement of the heat flow from the Earth's interior, sampling of the water (which may be rich in metals), and testing of the rock properties at the bottom of the hole by induced water pressure.

Heat flow through the floor of the Guaymas Basin is "extremely high," according to the prospectus. Helium is leaking from the Earth's interior there, and hot springs are depositing material extracted from the rocks below onto the seafloor in a manner thought to have created some of the world's metal deposits. A similar process has laid purified metal on the floor of the Red Sea, which has many features in common with the Gulf of California.

The organizers of the ROSE project are from more than a dozen universities and research centers in the United States, Mexico and Europe. So intensive a study of seafloor earthquake activity has never before been possible, since no single research institution has more than a handful of ocean-bottom seismographs.

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WAITING FOR FOOD — More than a thousand starving people await distribution of food at this Red Cross center in Tsehay Mewcha, Ethiopia. The center is part of a major effort by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to help the population of Ethiopia's Wollo province.

U.S. Urged to Ban Pain-Killer Darvon

By Richard D. Lyons

on Monday of Allan Newman, the son of actor Paul Newman, in Los Angeles.

"The use of this drug in this country is tantamount to legalized dope," Dr. Wolfe said.

He noted that in 14 major metropolitan areas, including New York, Boston and Philadelphia, propoxyphene was associated with more deaths than heroin-morphine in the first half of 1977.

In a letter to Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Wolfe asked that he "ban immediately the marketing of propoxyphene as an imminent hazard" under provisions of the federal drug laws.

Dr. Wolfe also petitioned Attorney General Griffin Bell and Peter Bensing, head of the Justice

Department's Drug Enforcement Administration, to use their authority under the Controlled Substances Act to place the drug in such a category that forbids refutable prescriptions and sets production quotas.

Russ Durbin, a spokesman for Eli Lilly & Co. in Indianapolis, said, "We are not aware of any significant new evidence that suggests that the legal status of Darvon should be changed."

"When taken as directed by a physician, Darvon is a safe and effective analgesic and the preponderance of careful scientific studies over the years, including some done recently, supports this," he said. He added that, since the introduction of Darvon 21 years ago, it has been found to be relatively safe.

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Science

Surgical Sterilization Gaining in U.S.

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — This year more than a million U.S. couples will find freedom from pills, IUDs, diaphragms, condoms, foam and the fear of unwanted pregnancies by either the husband or wife having a simple operation.

Approximately half of the estimated 9 to 10 million persons who have been sterilized to date are women. (Vasectomies, sterilizations for males, have surged in popularity in the past decade; about half a million are performed in the U.S. annually.)

The female operation, commonly called "tying the tubes," is somewhat more popular than vasectomy, largely because new techniques have simplified the procedure, putting it more nearly on a par with vasectomy for cost, safety and time loss.

For both sexes, sterilization's at-

New Techniques Have Simplified The Procedure for Women and Put It on a Par With Vasectomy

tractiveness has been enhanced by fears of hazards associated with other contraception methods, particularly the possible long-term risks of the pill; by contraceptive failures; by growing concerns about overpopulation; and by the soaring costs of raising and educating children.

Most Effective

Sterilization is by far the most effective way of avoiding unwanted pregnancy (about 100 times more so than the pill, the next surest method), and the health hazards are usually one-time risks faced at the time of the procedure.

Female sterilization involves tying, cutting or otherwise sealing the fallopian tubes. The operation makes it impossible for the male's sperm to reach the female's egg. The surgery does not affect the woman's menstrual cycle, change the normal production of sex hormones, or interfere with sexual expression or desire.

It is extremely important, however, for both men and women first to think through the possible situations that might change a decision to have no more children. How would you feel if one or more of your children died, if you were divorced and did not retain custody of your children, if your spouse died, if you remarried someone who might want to have children with you, if you had nothing to fill your life after your children grew up and moved away?

Much Safer

Consider also the fact that although the operations are much safer than in the past, they still involve anesthesia, surgery and risk of complications, including death. Different techniques vary in effectiveness and in the likelihood of complications. The procedures

most commonly performed today include:

• **Laparotomy.** The traditional sterilization operation, it involves a large abdominal incision followed usually by tying and cutting the tubes. It requires about five days in the hospital and weeks of recovery; it leaves a lasting scar. It is the most surefire method of sterilization, but has largely been replaced by other procedures that are safer, quicker and less traumatic.

• **Laparoscopy.** Commonly called "bellybutton surgery," it usually can be done on an outpatient basis, taking 15 to 20 minutes to complete. The procedure uses a lighted instrument that gives the doctor a view of the tubes through a half-inch incision made in the lower rim of the navel. The abdomen is first inflated with carbon dioxide to provide an unobstructed view and to reduce the chance of injuring other organs; then the laparoscope is inserted. In most instances, the tubes are sealed by burning them electrically. (The procedure is far more effective if the burning is combined with cutting out a segment of each tube and sealing the ends.) The resulting damage to the tubes is extensive, so chances of reversing the operation are slim. But it is effective in preventing pregnancy. Recorded failure rates are as low as one per 1,000.

Overall, laparoscopy is an extremely safe operation, and complications (which occur in about 5 percent of patients) are usually short-lived. Still, serious after-effects are not unknown: 20 in 100,000 die as a result of the procedure. Two-thirds of most postoperative patients are back to normal activities within a day or two.

• **Minilaparotomy.** Here, an inch-long incision is made just above the pubic hairline, and by manipulating the uterus through

the vagina, the tubes are brought into direct view; any method of sealing them can be used, but most often they are tied and cut. The operation can be performed by a skilled physician in 10 to 30 minutes, usually under local anesthesia, and the patient can go home the same day unless complications develop. The rate of complications is similar to that associated with laparoscopy (both rates should fall as doctors become more familiar with the techniques), as is its birth-control effectiveness.

Hysterectomy

Some women resort to hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) to become sterile. But hysterectomy is by far the most dangerous method and should not be used for sterilization unless there are other medically urgent reasons for removing the uterus. Fifteen percent of women having hysterectomies suffer serious complications, 10 times more than with tubal sterilization.

As for long-term effects of female sterilization, there have been several reports from England stating that years after the procedure, some women have developed extremely heavy and painful menstrual periods, which may necessitate hysterectomies.

The costs of female sterilization in the United States generally range from \$150 to \$1,000.

History

Lausanne Foundation Will House Monnet Archives

By Calla Corner

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (IHT) — Jean Monnet, one of the prime exponents of a unified Europe and among the most influential men of this century, has given his archives to the University of Lausanne.

The gift has made possible the setting up of the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, based here; its aim will be to contribute to efforts for a united Europe, inspired by Monnet's thoughts, methods and actions.

The foundation will be under the direction of Professor Henri Rieben. Monnet's longtime friend and associate. It includes in its membership many of the people Monnet has known and worked with over the years: Walter Scheel, Willy Brandt, Edward Heath, Roy Jenkins, George Ball, Katharine Graham and James Reston.

The eight tons of archives — private correspondence, books, tapes, films, official documents and reports — cover the highlights of a career that spans 60 years. They will be housed at the University of Lausanne in a specially built library that will be open to the public.

Rieben notes that Monnet, who celebrated his 90th birthday Nov. 9 and received an honorary doctorate from the University of

Lausanne in 1970, chose this city because of its central-European position, because a large percentage of the student body is foreign and because he has always admired Switzerland and its institutions.

Rieben says that Monnet, a methodical note-taker, never let a meeting go by without recording it nor allowed a thought to pass without jotting it down. He says that the majority of Monnet's papers have never been seen by anyone except his family and associates, but that now that Monnet has published his memoirs (1976) and that his health is failing, he believes the archives should be made public for the good of Europe.

Some of the documents included in the papers are:

- **The Declaration of Union** (1940), conceived by Monnet and agreed to by Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle, that would have united Britain and France under one flag against the Axis powers. France fell before the declaration was issued.

- **The Balance Sheet**, a paper measuring 54-by-40-centimeters on which Monnet computed the unequal airpower between the Allies and Germany in 1938; it convinced Roosevelt to supply air material to the Allies.
- **The Monnet Plan for France**

(1946), Monnet's solution for putting France back on its feet economically after the war.

- **The Schuman Plan** (1950), providing for the combined production of coal and steel in France, Germany, Italy and Benelux under one authority, the European Steel and Coal Community.

- **Documents of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe**, grouping the political and unionized forces of the six European countries and the U.S. in a political community of equal partners.
- **Documents pertaining to the Treaty of Rome** (1957), leading to the establishment of the Common Market.

Rieben says that because Monnet has known just about everyone of any importance in this century, his correspondence will be immensely interesting. He says that the papers are so complete that when they are finally catalogued, which may take months, he will probably find the French passport which Churchill signed permitting Monnet to travel as a British citizen during the war.

Monnet, the son of a brandy merchant in Cognac, was sent by his father to Canada, the U.S. and England as a young man to open up markets for the family

business. This early exposure to the outside world and Monnet's assessment of the need for collective organization in business, he says in his memoirs, provided him with ideas on supranationalism that governed his lifelong work for peace.

When Monnet returned to France, his country was at war. Medically unfit for the French army, he decided to put his experience to work by proposing a plan to the French and English, who had been buying their supplies separately, to purchase them jointly. Monnet soon became known on both sides of the Channel as a creative administrator.

When the war was over, Monnet fought against the vengeance of the Treaty of Versailles. Monnet was among those instrumental in bringing the nations of Europe to Geneva to found the League of Nations; he was, at the age of 30, its first secretary-general.

Monnet, whose optimism, modesty, persuasiveness, charm, reasonableness and instinct for seeking out the right people made him the man he is, points to his roots in Cognac in explaining how he has accomplished so much. It is, he says, like good brandy: "Man proposes, but time and God have got to be on your side."

Eating Out

Young Chefs Bring Stars to Gastronomy in Bordeaux

By Naomi Barry

BORDEAUX (IHT) — A good part of France still looks like its old self. After more than a century, Henry James would still recognize one of his favorite spots.

In the autumn of 1876, James took his celebrated "A Little Tour in France." He paused for three days in Bordeaux, which he observed to be "a rich, handsome, imposing town, with vast curving quays bordered with houses that

look like the 'hotels' of farmers-general of the last century. As the focus of distribution of the best wine in the world, it is indeed a sacred city which suggests delightful ideas, images of prune-boxes and bottled claret."

Although he found that the city "contained a very good hotel, it was not a hotel good enough, however, to keep you there for its own sake."

Today Bordeaux has a good, modern hotel — the Frantal — but since most visitors of mark hope to be put up in the pretty chateaux of the great wine growers, the town until recently has been one of the least favored in France for public eating.

But of late there has been an upward surge in local gastronomy. Not long ago the city held a three-day *Rencontres Gourmandes de*

Bordeaux to show off a new generation of bright, young restaurant chefs, and an exigent gourmet hereabouts need no longer feel deprived if he lacks an invitation to Baron Philippe's table.

In traditional cuisine, *a la Bordelaise* is associated with sauces and bone marrow — crayfish on a bed of finely chopped carrots, onions and celery, a garnish of cubed potatoes and artichoke hearts; and a lavish use of oysters (a rich wild mushroom) jacked up with garlic.

A recent *Rencontres Gourmandes* lunch at the Chateau Giraud-Larose sparked with new directions. It was a joint performance by two young chefs, Jean Ramet of Le Chapon Fin and Christian Clement of Le Merisadeck.

The main course was a filet m-

ignon of veal that had been cooked in a casing of sea salt, imparting to the tender meat the excitement of the nearby Atlantic. The veal was blanketed in heavy layers of the salt and was seasoned with thyme, bay leaf and fresh-ground pepper; it was baked at high temperature for 25 minutes. After a 10-minute repose, the solid-salt casing was broken before the guests, and the veal was sliced and served with a *fumet* of truffles. It was simple — and simply marvelous.

Campaign

For the first time in years, Bordeaux has a galaxy of Michelin stars. Clement is a one-star man. Jean-Marie Amat of Le St. James has two stars, as do Francis Garcia of La Reserve and Relais de Campagne in a wooded park on the outskirts of town.

Bordeaux's campaign to upgrade its restaurants to match its superlative wine is due largely to the dynamism of La Reserve's proprietor, Roland Flourens, who several years ago began to encourage the area's burgeoning young talents; Garcia, for instance, was his discovery. Next year Garcia will assume partnership with Flourens of the Debern — one of Bordeaux' oldest restaurants, if one somewhat fallen from grace.

For a guest devoid of appetite, Garcia concocted a triumph. Cognizant of the limitations set upon him, Garcia produced a lilliputian banquet.

It opened with a demi-tasse cupped with a julienne of vegetables — artichoke bits, mushrooms,

slivers of carrots, a trace of green beans. Capping this ragout was small mound of truffles, cut large enough to get maximum crunch.

Now came a mini-salad of tenebre — *mache*, *fritze*, chervil, parsley — with a few crayfish swarms from the saute pan.

It was followed by a small long of puff paste, hiding in its layers a few scallops thinly scalloped and accompanied by several sl of carrot and pearly turnip nests, a poached quail's egg.

Strips of saddle of hare in blood sauce were surrounded on plate by slices of apple and a sprig of green grapes that had been breaded and deep-fried. Each grain was a pleasant shock of acidity, sweetness that complemented richness of the hare.

Hard Labor

Garcia, Barcelona-born, arrived in the Bordeaux region at 10 in his parents, who had come to work in the vineyards. At 12 he was ready doing hard labor as a fish hand and a tractor-driver.

The road to the kitchen was accident. A small restaurant, the *Dordogne* needed a boy to wash dishes. The day Garcia arrived, proprietor showed him how to break eggs and whip the whites.

"I said to myself, 'This child's game' and I prayed I would leave me," recalls Garcia, who whipped until my arms nearly off I was so afraid he would me back to the vines."

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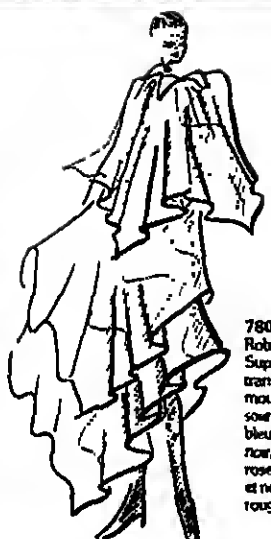
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Blumenthal Pledges Support

Iran to Stay Neutral
In Oil-Pricing Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

TEHRAN, Nov. 22 (NYT) — Iran, by tradition one of the most aggressive oil producers in seeking price rises, has decided not to play a leading role in next month's price-setting by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to U.S. officials.

That was the message given yesterday to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, the first high-ranking U.S. official to visit Iran since the outbreak of violent demonstrations and oilfield strikes two months ago.

It led one U.S. official accompanying Mr. Blumenthal to conclude that OPEC would agree on an increase of just 5-to-7 percent next year, in two stages. As one senior U.S. official put it, the decision of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to be neutral in the pricing talks, simply following whatever the OPEC consensus was, "has to be seen as a plus."

Accompanied by a four-man Congressional delegation and Ambassador William Sullivan, Mr. Blumenthal spent slightly more than an hour with the Iranian leader in the heavily guarded palace. The Americans are touring the Middle East, urging "extreme moderation" when OPEC holds its annual price-setting meeting on Dec. 16 in Abu Dhabi. Late yesterday, the delegation reached its final destination, Kuwait.

Shah "Subdued"

The meeting with the Shah underscored the weakened diplomatic as well as economic position of Iran following the outbreak of political unrest, that chopped into oilfield operations and slashed exports. "The Shah was a subdued man," said Rep. John Cavanaugh, D-Neb., accompanying Mr. Blumenthal. "I asked him what he was doing and he replied that he was bringing together the elements of a coalition government."

Saudi Arabia and Iran, as the two biggest OPEC producers, hold the key to pricing decisions of the cartel. The Saudis told Mr. Blumenthal on Sunday that they favored carrying the two-year-old freeze on prices into a third year, although they expected strong opposition from other OPEC countries in less comfortable financial positions. Iraq, Libya and Algeria are pressing for increases of up to 25 percent while Kuwait and Venezuela have been seeking an increase of 10-to-15 percent.

The big question mark was Iran, which until last year, when it supported the Saudi freeze, had been OPEC price rises and the year under the pressure of civil and economic upheavals, was expected by many to argue for a significant rise.

Hassan Ali Mehman, the 40-year-old Finance Minister who has just been named Oil Minister as well, said in an interview that strike-related production losses had averaged 2.5 million barrels a day over the last month. If production gets back to normal within 10 days, which is the official Iranian prediction, the dollar cost to Iran would be \$1.5 billion, out of total annual oil revenues of \$22 billion. Mr. Mehman said that output had climbed back over four million barrels daily from a strike-caused low of about 1.1 million barrels. Normal production is 6.4 million barrels daily, of which 5.8 million is normally exported.

But whether the official expectation will be met is an open question. When Mr. Blumenthal saw Mr. Mehman Monday afternoon at the Finance Ministry, a demonstration was just ending in the area. Crowds were still lining the streets as the American officials left. "I got the feeling," said one senior official, "that people don't sense it's really over."

For the Shah, the decision to play a neutral role in the OPEC meeting is interpreted as reflecting an unwillingness to antagonize the United States at a time when he is beholden to it for military hardware and other forms of support, such as American technicians in the oilfields.

As one Western analyst commented: "Should he go for 20 percent, the man in the street would respond positively, but the Shah can't afford to take flak from his few remaining friends." Mr. Blumenthal again pledged American support for the Shah's regime.

Analysts also point to timing as an important factor here. Revenues would not be affected by a price increase until next March. But the regime has to try to live between now and then.

Italy Posts Surplus

In October Payments

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — Italy registered a surplus in its overall balance of payments of 375 billion lire (about \$441 million) in October, compared to a surplus of 935.8 billion lire in the like month of 1977, the Bank of Italy reported today. The figures are provisional and are not seasonally adjusted.

The Treasury Ministry has also trimmed its estimate of the government deficit for 1978 by more than 2 trillion lire because of increased pension revenues and reduced state investments in the south.

Canada Output Up 2.8%

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — Canada's industrial production rose 2.8 percent in September and was up 6.3 percent from a year earlier, Statistics Canada said today. The seasonally adjusted index rose to 134 (base 1971) in September.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Brown Boveri in S. Korean Venture

Brown Boveri and Cie. says it will set up a joint venture in South Korea with Daewoo Heavy Industries. Brown Boveri has a 49 percent stake in the venture. Daewoo Electric Co., which has an initial capital of \$20 million and will, under a 12-year license agreement, build complete steam turbine systems for oil-fired and nuclear power plants with Brown Boveri design. A new plant is planned at an estimated cost of around \$130 million. The agreement provides that the joint venture is allowed also to export its production subject to certain conditions. The company also said it will establish a new company called North American Group from Jan. 1 covering the United States and Canada.

Fiat Suspends Plants to Cut Stocks

Fiat will close several commercial vehicle plants for 4 to 5 weeks beginning in December despite union disagreements over the action. The automaker seeks to idle about 12,000 workers because slack-

ened sales have boosted truck stocks to near-capacity levels. The company will continue negotiations with unions but definitely plans to make the shutdowns, the company says. In the first half, sales of all commercial vehicles dropped 20 percent from the like year-earlier period, while the slump was 40 percent for heavy trucks. A Fiat official notes the domestic market has been hurt by the ongoing crisis in the construction industry, and a slowdown in investments in other sectors.

Svedyards to Build Novel Plant

Svedyards Development, a subsidiary of the state-owned shipbuilding and industrial group, Svedyards Corp., says it has received a \$300-million plant order from Pakistan Aijman Fertilizer. It has ordered an ammonia-urea plant for Lasbela in the province of Baluchistan. The plant will be built in Sweden and the complete prefabricated units will be towed to the plant site. Construction will start in 1979 and the plant is expected to put into operation in 1981. The export-oriented plant is slated to produce 1,000 to 1,725 tons daily.

Breaks Ranks With Other EEC Members

French Objection Blocks Trade Accord

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (NYT) — French objections to what it called "American blackmail" over the threat of countervailing duties blocked other Common Market nations from signing a new trade-liberalizing agreement with the United States.

France broke ranks with the

eight other member nations last night by insisting that it would not sign any trade accord until the incoming Congress gives President Carter authority next year to suspend punitive import duties on threatening some \$400 million worth of European exports to the United States.

The West German finance minister, Otto von Lambsdorff, the meeting's chief spokesman, said France's refusal was the one factor that delayed an accord.

Despite the French objection, however, the other eight member countries of the European Economic Community said they would still try to bring the Tokyo Round trade negotiations, which have been going on in Geneva for the last five years, to a successful conclusion by the end of the year (EFT, Nov. 22).

In the view of many diplomats here, France's threat to veto any Tokyo Round agreement worked out this year increases slightly the risk that these negotiations may fail.

But spokesmen for the other countries insisted that this danger could and would be averted. They speculated, meanwhile, that the French might be hoping that their stand would strengthen the EEC's hand in the final stages of the Tokyo Round bargaining.

A Lone Stand

The French Ministry for European Affairs, Jean-Francois Deniau, took his lone stand at a ministers' meeting called to discuss a compromise plan for ending the so-called "waiver crisis" that only a few days ago threatened to torpedo the Tokyo Round.

The waiver crisis arose when Congress recessed last month without renewing President Carter's authority to suspend punitive import duties on foreign goods sold in the United States at prices made possible by government subsidies in the country of origin. These countervailing duties have been in abeyance for the last five years while the United States tried to negotiate new rules for curbing the growing use of subsidies in trade with other countries taking part in the Tokyo Round.

The Europeans feared that if they concluded the Tokyo Round this year, the incoming Congress might refuse to let President Carter waive the duties unless Europe gave the United States additional trade concessions in return. So last month they angrily told the United States that they would not wrap up the negotiations until the duties had been lifted.

Rejects Compromise

Mr. Deniau rejected a compromise laboriously worked out in Geneva last week by Robert Strauss, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, by the vice president of the EEC executive commission, Wilhelm Haferkamp, who negotiated in the

Tokyo Round on behalf of the nine member governments.

Under the compromise, the nine would agree to meet the Dec. 15 deadline for finishing the Tokyo Round, while the Carter administration said it would seek prompt renewal of its waiver authority when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 15, insuring that the duties are never levied.

The French minister told reporters after the meeting that he was "totally opposed" to any agreement with the United States until the threat of countervailing duties was lifted. In the meantime, he said, the French government refuses even to discuss the additional concessions Europe might offer Washington during the closing stages of the negotiation.

Among the losers, Avon Products, which is holding merger talks with Tiffani and Co., lost one to 52 1/2. MBPXL slipped 1/2 to 25. Conagra sued Cargill and some MBPXL holders for alleged securities law violations related to Cargill's offer to buy MBPXL for \$67 million after Conagra and MBPXL had agreed on a merger at \$55 million. Conagra dipped 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Still, on ome on Wall Street is crying disaster yet.

But with the sudden passing of some of the headiest moths in its history, the securities industry is facing a resurgence of some old problems, including a shortage of capital and the appearance of some new troubles, such as a surge in costs. Wall Street executives observe.

Moreover, they predict that if the current slump continues much longer, the industry's merger trend, dormant during the booming summer months, will accelerate again.

While no one knows for sure what's going to happen, the securities industry nevertheless is girding for leaner times.

"Things are going to stay dead for a while," says James Daynard, chairman of Prime Webber Inc. "After a period of shock like this, there's bound to be a period of inactivity; a lot of customers lost a lot of money. We're guessing that volume will average about 25 million shares a day for the rest of the year."

That would be a far cry from just a few months ago. After the stock market took off in mid-April, average daily turnover on the New York Stock Exchange soared to 33.5 million shares in the second quarter, the busiest in the Big Board's 186-year history, from 20.9 million shares in the first quarter. During the third quarter, when daily volume averaged 33 million shares, a single-day trading record

of 66.4 million shares was logged on Aug. 3.

As volume soared, firms pirated salesmen from one another. The bait for the salesmen has been promises of higher commission rates and bigger salaries. Says an executive at Merrill Lynch & Co.: "I know of one run-of-the-mill government-bond salesman who signed with a firm with the guarantee of a minimum of \$70,000 a year for two years. With the way the government securities market has been slumping, I don't know of too many salesmen who are worth anywhere near that. If the economy goes down, the Street really is going to be in bad shape."

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Aided by Bargain Hunting and Firm Dollar

NYSE Prices Advance on Broad Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose over a wide front today in light pre-holiday trading, helped early by some firmness in the dollar and later by bargain hunting, particularly among speculative issues.

Analysis said the market withstood comments by presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn that accelerating industrial prices and wages are pushing the nation's underlying inflation rate toward 10 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.95 points to 807 and advances led declines 924 to 507. Volume fell to 20 million shares from yesterday's 20.75 million.

Gaining issues rose sharply in active trading. Ramada Inns gained 1/2 to 9 1/2, Caesars World 3/4 to 22 1/2, Playboy 1 1/2 to 14 1/2 and Del E. Webb 1 1/2 to 15 1/2. Del said it will not exercise its option to acquire the Barcelona and International hotel properties in Miami Beach. Rover Group added 1 1/2 to 20 1/2.

Twentieth Century-Fox rose 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. EMV Ventures Inc. will distribute to its stockholders in the 1979 first quarter 605,000 of the 662,000 Fox shares it holds.

Ethyl Corp. gained 1/2 to 20 1/2. It raised the quarterly dividend. Rausch and Lomb also raised its dividend and added 1/2 to 35 1/2.

Among the losers, Avon Products, which is holding merger talks with Tiffani and Co., lost one to 52 1/2. MBPXL slipped 1/2 to 25. Conagra sued Cargill and some MBPXL holders for alleged securities law violations related to Cargill's offer to buy MBPXL for \$67 million after Conagra and MBPXL had agreed on a merger at \$55 million. Conagra dipped 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Still, on ome on Wall Street is crying disaster yet.

But with the sudden passing of some of the headiest moths in its history, the securities industry is facing a resurgence of some old problems, including a shortage of capital and the appearance of some new troubles, such as a surge in costs. Wall Street executives observe.

Moreover, they predict that if the current slump continues much longer, the industry's merger trend, dormant during the booming summer months, will accelerate again.

While no one knows for sure what's going to happen, the securities industry nevertheless is girding for leaner times.

"Things are going to stay dead for a while," says James Daynard, chairman of Prime Webber Inc. "After a period of shock like this, there's bound to be a period of inactivity; a lot of customers lost a lot of money. We're guessing that volume will average about 25 million shares a day for the rest of the year."

That would be a far cry from just a few months ago. After the stock market took off in mid-April, average daily turnover on the New York Stock Exchange soared to 33.5 million shares in the second quarter, the busiest in the Big Board's 186-year history, from 20.9 million shares in the first quarter. During the third quarter, when daily volume averaged 33 million shares, a single-day trading record

of 66.4 million shares was logged on Aug. 3.

As volume soared, firms pirated salesmen from one another. The bait for the salesmen has been promises of higher commission rates and bigger salaries. Says an executive at Merrill Lynch & Co.: "I know of one run-of-the-mill government-bond salesman who signed with a firm with the guarantee of a minimum of \$70,000 a year for two years. With the way the government securities market has been slumping, I don't know of too many salesmen who are worth anywhere near that. If the economy goes down, the Street really is going to be in bad shape."

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	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Goodfwh	1.32	7.4	5	53	18	d17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Goodyr	1.30	8.0	6	32	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Gordjw	.80	3.4	5	74	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%

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(Continued on Page 12)

**Our share
of the Finnish market
is a commanding 30%
- but it is not holding
us back!**

Founded a mere 70 years ago, we Skopbankers are relative youngsters in the commercial banking world who have not had time to become bureaucratic. The policy of the Skopbank Group¹, and the key to its success, has always been flexibility.

Decisions are made where they matter.
And the adaptability of our approach
enables related decisions to be taken at
the same time.

Market shares of total deposits

This philosophy of banking has resulted in over 30 % of all Finnish savings being entrusted to our group's care – a clear indication of the efficacy of our methods.

We are now the biggest Finnish banking group with a modern, full-service network of 1,300 offices. The natural choice for foreign and commercial banking requirements in Finland.

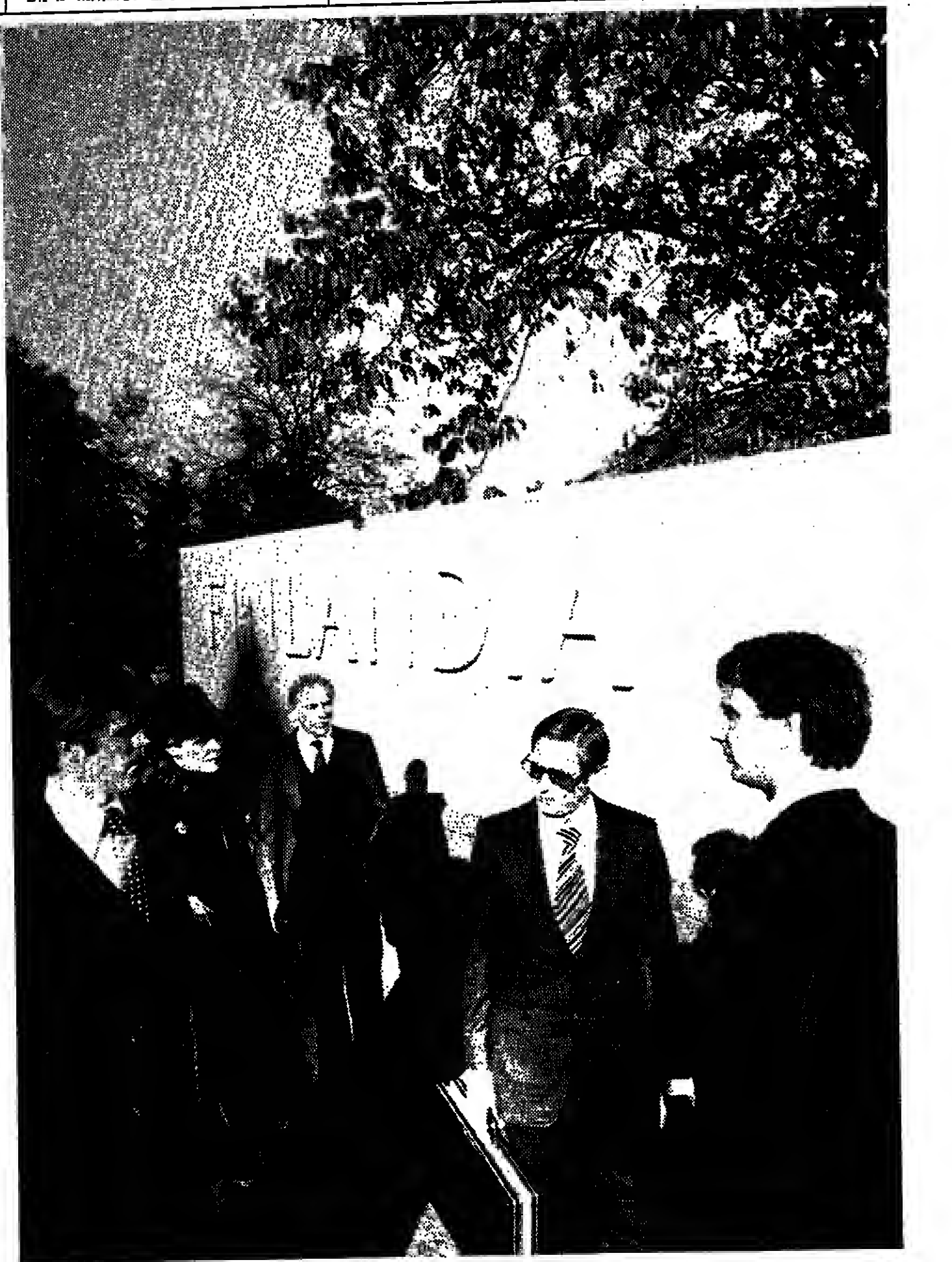
Market shares of total deposits	1974 %	1978 (to Aug) %
The Skopbank Group*)	29,6	30,9
The cooperative banking system	22,4	23,8
Biggest commercial bank	16,8	15,5
Second biggest commercial bank	14,6	13,6
Others	16,6	16,2



The Skopbank Group
The Dynamic Third of Finland

*) Skonbank with shareholder banks

Street address: Aleksanterinkatu 46, SF-00100 Helsinki 10. Phone: 170 361. Telex: Foreign Exchange and Eurobonds
12759 shop sf, Payment Orders 122283 shop sf, General Business 122284 shop sf. SWIFT-address: SKOP FI HH.
Affiliated bank: Banque Nordeurope S.A., Luxembourg.



Yankees Sign John as a Free Agent

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Nov. 22 — The New York Yankees today signed free agent Tommie John to a one-year contract, making him the first free-agent pitcher to be signed by the Yankees since 1963.

The contract signed by John reportedly amounts to \$1,375 million, with a base salary of \$1.3 million and a bonus of \$75,000. John, 35, has pitched for the Los Angeles Dodgers last season and last year. He was the winning pitcher in the 1978 World Series.

The 35-year-old southpaw said he had accepted less money from other clubs — Cincinnati, Atlanta and Kansas City.

"I took less from the Yankees because I wanted to come play with a club," he said. "It's not often a pitcher has a chance to play with a club like the Yankees. They're a great organization, the best team in baseball for the last two years. This

was an opportunity to come and play in the best city in baseball."

John, who came back from a delicate tendon transplant operation to win 37 games over the last two years and help the Dodgers to back-to-back National League pennants, was considered the top pitcher available in this year's free agent market, the leanest in the three-year history of the re-entry draft.

New York now boasts a starting rotation of Roo Guindry, Ed Figueroa, Catfish Hunter, John and Tiant — all of whom have won 20 games at least once during the last four seasons.

Top Priority
 The Yankees, who used their first choice in the draft on John, made no secret that he was their first priority among free agents.

In rebuilding their club in the last few years, the Yankees have signed such free agent stars as

Hunter, Reggie Jackson, Rich Gossage, Andy Messersmith and Rawly Eastwick. Messersmith and Eastwick are no longer with the club, but Hunter, Jackson and Gossage all played key roles in bringing the Yankees their third successive American League pennant and second successive world championship this season.

The persistence of the Yankees' principal owner, George Steinbrenner, was a key factor in obtaining the left-hander.

In pursuing John, Steinbrenner said the Yankees' dependable infield and spacious ballpark would enable the sinkerball pitcher to become a 20-game winner again. John was 20-7 for the Dodgers in 1977 before dropping off to 17-10.

John's recovery was one of the great comeback stories in recent baseball history. He ruptured a ligament in his pitching elbow against Montreal in June, 1974, and underwent delicate surgery

that transplanted a tendon from his right forearm to his left elbow in September, 1974.

John ignored predictions that he would never pitch again and in 1976 he came back to post a 10-10 record and win the National League's award as comeback player of the year. A year later, he was a 20-game winner.

John pitched well for the Dodgers this season but the gap between him and management widened because of contract problems and the Dodgers said they would not re-sign him.

A native of Terre Haute, Ind., John was a high school basketball star and earned 35 college scholarships. He spent only two years in the minors before being promoted by the Cleveland Indians in 1963. He went to the Chicago White Sox in 1965 and seven years later was sent to Los Angeles.

Joining a Happy Family

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 22 (UPI) — Chris Chambliss, the Yankees' first baseman, says Reggie Jackson caused the firing of Billy Martin as manager and says Jackson put himself above the club to the detriment of the world champions.

"If there is no Jackson, there would have been no trouble," Chambliss said at a speaking engagement here.

He acknowledged that Jackson helped the Yankees retain their world championship but said the rightfielder-designated hitter is not the key to the team's success.

"That's what Reggie wants you to believe," Chambliss said. "That's what he has been able to brainwash into the press and people around him."

"We might have won everything without him. Reggie needs to be the center of attention and sometimes it hurts the club," the usually mild-mannered Chambliss continued.

"Like we've been saying in the outfield when he shouldn't be because he hurts us defensively. Reggie, you see, puts himself above the club. His enormous ego demands that he be the star attraction and he has been able to play his problems off the manager and owner."



Lou Whitaker

the agent continued, he would become a free agent.

But the Braves' general manager, Bill Lucas, said there was no way Horner could become a free agent under this procedure. Contract talks will continue.

Whitaker Is Top Rookie in the American League

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP) — Lou Whitaker, the second baseman of the Detroit Tigers, was named the American League's rookie of the year today by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Whitaker won in a runaway, finishing 21 of 28 possible votes. Paul Blair, Milwaukee's second baseman, was a distant second with 11 votes.

Phillies Win Gold Gloves

From Wire Dispatches
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22 — Four members of the Philadelphia Phillies won the National League Gold Glove award today by the Sporting News. The winners were Mike Schmidt, second baseman; Larry Bowa, shortstop; Jimmy Rollins, catcher; and Bob Lurie, pitcher.

The Phillies are the only team to win four Gold Gloves in one year. Schmidt won his second, Bowa his first, Rollins his first and Lurie his first.

The American League squad has won three Gold Gloves in one year. The winners are Steve Garvey, second baseman; Fred Lynn, outfielder; and Carlton Fisk, catcher.

Bruins to Lead NHL Fight Against WHA Merger

BOSTON, Nov. 22 (AP) — Boston Bruins officials are preparing to lead the National Hockey League fight against a prospective merger with the World Hockey Association.

"No one has any authority to be talking merger, but it's going on," said Bruins general manager Harry Sinden, said today in an article in the Boston Globe. "It stinks. There's no way we're going to back this thing."

Merger plans apparently will be discussed at an NHL meeting in New York in two weeks. Under the plan, four WHA teams — New York Islanders, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec — would join the NHL.

A total of \$7 million would be paid by those four teams to the three other WHA franchises — Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Birmingham — that would fold. An additional \$3 million would be used to buy contracts of WHA players who would lose their jobs in the merger.

A final \$3 million would be divided among the NHL teams, with the Bruins' franchise dropping out of the league.

"What does each NHL team stand to lose?" asked Sinden. "Less than \$1 million."

NHL Standings

Campbell Conference						
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	12	3	2	26	54	28
Quebec	12	3	2	26	54	28
Winnipeg	12	3	2	26	54	28
Edmonton	12	3	2	26	54	28
Calgary	12	3	2	26	54	28
San Jose	12	3	2	26	54	28
Los Angeles	12	3	2	26	54	28
Phoenix	12	3	2	26	54	28
San Diego	12	3	2	26	54	28
San Jose	12	3	2	26	54	28

WHA Standings

Campbell Conference						
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Montreal	12	3	2	26	54	28
Quebec	12	3	2	26	54	28
Winnipeg	12	3	2	26	54	28
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San Diego	12	3	2	26	54	28
San Jose	12	3	2	26	54	28

WHA Standings

Campbell Conference						
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	12	3	2	26	5	

